



# Gaza Quiet, but Clashes Occur Elsewhere

By John Kifner

*New York Times Service*

**JERUSALEM** — Israeli troops kept a tight lid Thursday on the occupied Gaza Strip, but scattered demonstrations broke out in Palestinian refugee districts and towns in the West Bank and the Arab sector of East Jerusalem.

A Palestinian shot as he stabbed an Israeli soldier in the Gaza border town of Raffa died Wednesday. At least 14 Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli Army in their recent violence.

Part of Raffa was put under a daytime curfew, meaning no one could go outside. Army units kept watch at the entrances to refugee camps and patrolled the streets. Nearly all the shops stayed closed in a general strike, despite efforts by the army to make storekeepers open for business.

"I think we are at a level of relaxation," Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said on Israeli radio. "The army is trying to return order to these areas to protect the population and their normal way of life."

Shops in Arab East Jerusalem stayed closed in the second day of strike, called mainly to protest the move by Ariel Sharon, the trade minister, into an apartment in the traditionally Arab Moslem Quarter of the Old City near Damascus Gate. As defense minister, Mr. Sharon was the architect of the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

The chief mufti, or Moslem religious leader, Sheikh Saad al-Saadi, decried the "dangerous and infuriating act" by the "butcher of Lebanon," the bloodthirsty Sharon.

The Moslem cleric charged that Mr. Sharon's pied-à-terre was part of a plan to "kick out" Arabs from their quarter of the Old City.

The police in Jerusalem broke up several demonstrations in the Arab quarter. There were scattered incidents during the day in Ramallah, Bethlehem, Nablus and Hebron involving commercial strikes.

marches, rocks thrown at Israeli soldiers and the flying of the banned Palestinian flag.

The level of violence was down considerably from last week, although tensions remained high.

On Wednesday night, Israeli television showed a man wearing running shoes, blue jeans and a sweatshirt taking careful aim with a Uzi submachine gun at fleeing demonstrators and firing, while the army command ordered an investigation. The man was identified as an agent of Shin Bet, the internal intelligence service.

The Israeli press and government was preoccupied Thursday

not so much with the events themselves, but at the adverse foreign reaction.

Israel's handling of the disturbances has brought strong official criticism from abroad, even from normally friendly countries, including the United States.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry set up a special unit to send information on the unrest to its embassies abroad, apparently in an effort to dispel the poor impression.

## ■ Request Sent to Mubarak

Mr. Shamir has asked President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to invite him and King Hussein of Jordan for talks on Middle East peace, Mr.

Shamir's spokesman said Thursday that the renewal of ties between most Arab countries and Egypt after the Arab summit meeting in November in Amman, Jordan, put Egypt in a position to play host to such talks, the spokesman said.

Mr. Shamir suggested that Mr. Mubarak try to persuade Hussein to take part, the spokesman said.

Egypt and Jordan have called for a United Nations-sponsored international peace conference, which would include the Soviet Union and the United States.



# Iran Boats Attack Gulf Ship as U.S. Stands By

By John H. Cushman Jr.  
*New York Times Service*

ABOARD U.S.S. LA SALLE in the Gulf — Iranian gunboats attacked and set afire a cargo ship flying the Maldivian flag in the Gulf on Thursday. A U.S. warship nearby did not become directly involved in the episode.

The Chandler, an American guided missile destroyer, which on Saturday helped rescue crew members from a Cypriot-flagged oil tanker in the same area, sent a helicopter and a small boat to the scene Thursday, but the crew abandoned ship without the U.S. Navy's help.

Officials on board the La Salle, command ship for U.S. forces in the Gulf, said no assistance was needed. The cargo ship was carrying sulphur from Saudi Arabia out of the Gulf. The crew left on lifeboats.

Saturday, the oil tanker was spilling flaming fuel into the water, and the crew was removed by the Chandler's helicopter and by a helicopter chartered by a CBS News crew.

A few hours after the first attack on the Maldivian cargo ship Island Transporter, the Iranians again opened fire on the ship, on a fire-fighting salvage tug that had retrieved the crew, and on a CBS News helicopter that again was working in the area.

The two episodes have drawn renewed attention to the role being played by U.S. warships on patrol in the Gulf, where they are allowed to intervene only when U.S.-flagged merchant ships or navy warships are under attack or in imminent danger, or to aid mariners in distress.

According to shipping officials in the Gulf, the initial attack on the cargo ship occurred around dawn, when gunboats approached and fired rocket-propelled grenades.

The ship was in the area at the time and is believed to have known that the attack was commencing. The Chandler, not the merchant vessel, was first to call for assistance on civil maritime frequencies.

The ship carried a crew of 27, all of whom escaped safely.

## ■ Lloyd's Details Attacks

Karen De Young of The Washington Post reported from London:

The incident brought to 19 the number of attacks against merchant shipping by Iranian or Iraqi forces in December, according to Lloyd's Maritime Information Services, who monitor worldwide shipping activity.

With two weeks still to go, December's total already is nearing the records of October and November, during each of which there were 21 attacks. According to Lloyd's, there have been 163 attacks this year, for a total of 421 since May 1981.

Officials in London said that, rather than calming the tanker war, the increase in foreign warships in the Gulf, now estimated at approximately 80 Western vessels, appeared to coincide with the recently stepped-up attacks.

Analysis in the Gulf said the Iranian escalation may be timed to precede an expected ground offensive against Iraq.

Half of this month's attacks came from Iraq. Its air-launched missiles have had far more devastating effects on their targets.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## CIA Punishes 4 in Iran-Contra Affairs

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William H. Webster, said on Thursday that he has dismissed or reprimanded four agency employees found to have acted improperly in the Iran-contra affair. The activities in question took place between 1984 and 1986, while William C. Casey, who died last May, was agency director.

An intelligence source who asked not to be identified said that those disciplined included Duane Clarridge, the CIA official in charge of counterterrorism and formerly head of covert operations in Latin America, and Alan Fiers, who headed Central American operations, who were reprimanded. Joe Fernandez, the Costa Rica station chief, and the base chief at Aguaete, Honduras, were discharged.

Mr. Webster's action was largely directed at findings in an internal inquiry that CIA employees had assisted Nicaraguan rebels in violation of the Boland amendment, which at the time banned official U.S. military aid.

## Deaver Prosecutor Hits U.S. Leaders

WASHINGTON (AP) — The prosecutor in the trial of Michael K. Deaver on perjury charges harshly criticized the Reagan administration on Thursday and said that the conviction of the former close aide to President Ronald Reagan was only a "thumb in the dike" against the flood of influence peddling in Washington.

At a press conference, Whitney North Seymour Jr. accused the Reagan administration of tolerating "backdoor and back-stairway favor buying" in a separate statement he referred to "vast sums of money" spent by corporations and foreign governments "to buy influence and favors," and said that "until the attitudes of government leaders change, there is little that prosecutors can do except put a thumb in the dike."

Mr. Deaver was convicted Wednesday of lying to a House panel and a grand jury that investigated the propriety of lobbying he did after he resigned as deputy White House chief of staff.

## Londonderry Bombs Kill 1, Injure 15

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland (AP) — Two time bombs exploded on doorsteps in a Protestant housing project, killing one man, injuring 15 other people and damaging 30 houses, police said Thursday.

Police blamed the Irish Republican Army for the Wednesday night attack, but the outlawed guerrilla group denied responsibility.

The bombs, left in cloth bags, exploded outside two houses 50 yards apart in a housing project in the Waterside district of Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second-largest city. Police said the bombs contained timing devices and about 5 pounds (2.2 kilos) of explosives each.

## U.S. Producing New Chemical Arms

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States has ended an 18-year moratorium on the production of chemical weapons and is filling canisters for artillery shells that would spread toxic nerve gas over targets, the Defense Department said on Thursday.

The canisters of inert chemicals are designed to be inserted into a 155mm shell, the first member of a new family of binary weapons in the U.S. military. Such binary shells will contain separate, harmless components that combine do not form deadly agents until they are fired from guns or dropped from aircraft.

In Geneva on Thursday, U.S. and Soviet negotiators adjourned their latest round of talks aimed at banning production, deployment and stockpiling of chemical weapons, an official U.S. statement said. There was no immediate indication what progress was made during the talks.

## For the Record

About 220,000 people died in Soviet road accidents over the past five years, a newspaper said Thursday. Socialistische Industrie said one-fifth of the deaths were due to drunken driving. It said 50,000 people had died in accidents this year and 250,000 were injured.

A British ferry captain failed in his appeal to clear himself of blame for a disaster off the Belgian coast in which the ferry Herald of Free Enterprise capsized on March 6, killing 193 people. Captain David Lewy was turned down in an appeal to a high court in London.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### All U.S. Airline Staff Subject to Checks

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration, responding Thursday to criticism of lax security at major airports, ordered airlines to require all employees, including uniformed flight crews, to pass through airport security checkpoints.

The agency also said it would soon take regulatory action aimed at requiring airlines to make increased use of computers to track identification badges used by its employees as well as other workers at major airports. The directive goes into effect Monday.

The action occurred as congressional investigators said a House hearing that they found widespread security problems at major airports with inadequate passenger screening, lax control over employee security badges and thousands of badges missing.

## French Pilots, Mechanics End Strike

PARIS (UPI) — Pilots and technicians of the French domestic Air Inter ended a two-day strike Thursday and airline officials said normal service would be restored Friday for holiday travel.

Air Inter spokesman said 77 of 324 scheduled flights were canceled Thursday as navigators and technicians struck in objection to plans for smaller air crews in the new Airbus A-320. Officials said 250 flights would be added on Friday, Saturday and Sunday to meet the pre-Christmas rush.

Passenger traffic on Alitalia, the Italian national airline, increased by 11 percent in the first 11 months of 1987, a spokesman for the airline said Wednesday in Florence.

Relative calm returned to Rome's Leonardo da Vinci airport on Thursday as striking ground workers abided by a Christmas truce, suspending protests that have caused havoc for air travelers for months.

The Oslo city council, trying to cope with traffic problems, has decided to impose a toll of 10 crowns (\$1.50) on private vehicles entering the city, beginning in the spring.

The state road from Sondrio, Italy, to the Italian resort of Bormio, swept away by landslides and flash floods in July, was reopened to traffic on Sunday.

## KOREA: Kims Cite Fraud in Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

The Afrikaners as a privileged group had no basis in the Bible.

"There is no such thing as being an elect people," he said between pauses for congratulations on his sermon by members of the congregation. "As I see it, if our lives are to be based on a belief in righteousness, what is immediately ruled out is any question of any one person or group deciding for others."

Such attitudes are far from universally accepted; at Covenant Day ceremonies elsewhere across the country Wednesday, speakers belonging to conservative opposition groups urged the rejection of any moves toward a racial accommodation of the black majority.

Still, the idea of a political deal with blacks is no longer a marginal thing among Afrikaners. The country's president, Pieter W. Botha, rarely speaks without stressing government commitment to equality between racial groups. But the political arrangements Mr. Botha appears to favor are complex ones that would deny blacks the goal of outright majority rule that many of their leaders have demanded.

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## OPINION

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## How to Help Ethiopia

Once again at Christmastime, the well-fed guilty confront pervasive images of starving Ethiopians. But the world knows a good deal more about Ethiopia than it did when famine struck three years ago. Drought is only one culprit; unending war is the other.

The decent course is to do whatever is possible to help the Ethiopian people, though their oppressors might benefit. Meantime, American and other leaders could explore what Moscow might help damp down the worst effects of Ethiopia's internal strife.

Addis Ababa's war with Eritrean secessionists has gone on for 25 years, the longest in Africa. In Tigre, the province worst hit by drought, the regime has battled another Marxist insurgency that now controls most of the province. The Mengistu regime has for years fought rebels by trying to starve them into submission. Now the rebels are using the same tactic.

A United Nations convoy with food enough to feed 30,000 people for a month was recently destroyed by Eritrean forces. And the other major insurgency, the Tigre People's Liberation Front, says it will not guarantee safety of food trucks unless Addis Ababa halts its resettlement drive. Thus

the starving are victimized in a three-way fight between armies whose leaders hurl Marxist jargon at one another — each demanding justice for the very underdogs whose existence they imperil.

Last time, such Swiftian realities were all but ignored by organizers of Live Aid, notably Bob Geldof, whose relief work earned him a knighthood. He now declares, "To attack food trucks and seal off roads in these conditions is tantamount to mass murder."

Colonel Mengistu used to count on Moscow for aid. Now Soviet arms shipments are said to be waning, and Mikhail Gorbachev makes no secret of his impatience with Ethiopia's economic mismanagement. If Moscow and Washington find common cause in upholding the passage of UN convoys, they might begin to moderate the regime's arrogance and the rebels' cruelty.

There is no way to help Ethiopians without indirectly assisting a Mengistu scrambling to avoid blame for starvation. So be it. To do nothing would be unthinkable. But this time let donors make plain how much of Ethiopia's suffering is owed to wars obscenely fought in the name of "liberation."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Division in OPEC

OPEC meetings have become a kind of theater in which the world can see the political conflicts being played out among the oil-exporting countries. The war between Iran and Iraq has severely damaged the cartel's ability to set prices, for every meeting leads back to that central division. For some of these countries, far more than the price of oil is at stake in these meetings. To most OPEC members, oil simply means a higher standard of living. But for those in the Gulf, oil and the wealth it generates are the only means of self-protection and survival.

In the meeting just ended the key was, as usual, Saudi Arabia. The Saudi attitude toward the Iranians and their perennial demands for higher prices varies, depending on developments in the war and the degree of reassurance provided by the United States. Late last year, after gains by Iran in the war and revelations that the United States had been sending arms to the Iranians, the Saudis moved quickly to accommodate Iran. That enabled OPEC to raise and stabilize prices.

But now the land war apparently is deadlocked and the Gulf has filled with ships of the Western navies, conspicuously including America's. Saudi Arabia has become mark-

edly less inclined to assist Iran. Instead, it is deliberately diminishing the flow of revenues Iran needs for arms to keep fighting.

But Iran apparently is doing quite an effective job of casting it as a quarrel between the rich and the poor, with themselves as the revolutionary spokesmen of the poorest. The present quotas assign to Saudi Arabia, with its small population, one-fourth of all OPEC's oil income, a point that does not pass unnoticed among the Africans and the Indonesians. Iran was able to argue that it was trying to protect the real price of oil against inflation and the falling American dollar. Instead, the Saudis and their allies have pushed the price lower.

In America, that has won applause, on grounds that lower oil prices mean lower inflation. But it is easy to exaggerate the inflation-killing effects of a modest reduction in oil prices, and if it also means another sharp increase in oil imports, the net benefit to the U.S. economy will be doubtful. It does not help America to become increasingly dependent on oil from a region in which, as the OPEC meeting has demonstrated, the enemies now run deeper than ever.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Hard Economic Choices

When industrial production rises smartly, as it did last month, the Reagan administration and nearly everyone else hail that as a healthy sign. When the trade deficit continues to rise, as it did in October, the administration and nearly everyone else correctly regard it as a sign of serious trouble. But both numbers rose for the same reason: The U.S. economy has been expanding rapidly in recent months. Manufacturing companies lifted production this fall to meet consumers' demand — but that same strong demand sucked record volumes of imports into the American market.

The central question for economic policy, and the Reagan administration keeps ducking it, is whether the country can narrow the trade deficit without similarly dropping the growth rate and going into a recession. This administration does not know how to keep the economy growing except by pushing up consumer demand with big federal deficits.

Campaigning in 1980, Ronald Reagan and many other Republicans condemned previous presidents' reliance on Keynesian management of consumer demand to keep growth up. Too little wealth was going into savings and investment, they charged, and far too much into current consumption.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Brazil Is Hurting Itself

Impatient with Brazil's fierce protectionism on computers and software, President Reagan last month ordered retaliation. His response is not without risks, given Brazil's fragile politics and its \$100 billion foreign debt. But thus far the response seems to have paid off: Brazil's more pragmatic leaders are forced to consider that the country is unlikely to realize its incredible economic potential unless it plays by the rules of fair trade.

Brazil's "Informatics" policy is supposed to encourage a sophisticated, home-grown computer industry. Conceived in the 1970s by the country's military强人, it survived Brazil's transition to democracy. Imports of small computers and the software to run them are prohibited wherever there is a domestic alternative.

Supporters claim that protection of the new-born computer industry will allow it to mature into a low-cost giant, able to compete in world markets with, say, IBM or Japan's NEC Corp. This infant is indeed learning fast, but not in a way that would serve the broader interests of Brazil.

Dozens of Brazilian companies, many using pirated technology, produce equipment that is obsolete by American or Japanese standards. Brazilian businesses may pay

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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## Europe: The Issue Now Is Peaceful Evolution

By Max Jakobson

**H**elsinki — In the aftermath of the Washington summit meeting, Western Europe is racked with doubt and apprehension, blurring German angst with Gallic skepticism. The Americans never seem to get it right. When the United States appears to be weak, as under Jimmy Carter, Western Europe is afraid: when the United States is militant, as under President Reagan, Western Europe is scared; when the United States makes a deal with the Soviet Union, Western Europe cries Yalla.

Meeting the man who now is firmly in charge of U.S. foreign policy makes it awfully hard to accept the seduction theory current in Western Europe. Secretary of State George Shultz, with whom I met in Oslo on Monday between his post-summit briefings, is eminently hard-headed and down-to-earth: surely not a man easily taken in by Soviet smiles. He seems to personify the return of the United States to pragmatism — something Europeans have been praying for throughout the Reagan years.

Yet, many European commentators are joining the American ideologues in suspecting a trap in every Soviet concession, including the one on verification that permits the kind of insight into the Soviet military establishment hitherto denied not only to foreign observers, but even to Soviet civilian officials. It seems that nothing short of an act of political suicide by Mikhail Gorbachev could convince the skeptics that something has changed.

What has changed is that those responsible for Western defense no longer can depend on Soviet behavior to provide them with the arguments needed to persuade the public to pay for it. The fear is that Moscow might begin to do what the West for decades has demanded of it: to reduce the number of Soviet troops stationed in other Warsaw Pact

countries or even to pull down the Berlin Wall.

Such speculation is based on the assumption that Mr. Gorbachev, far from being driven by economic necessities, is dealing from a position of strength, with none of the problems of maintaining internal cohesion now facing the West.

This view ignores the grim realities prevailing on the other side — in the region we call Eastern Europe, which in fact includes Central European nations as Western in spirit and tradition as any member of the European Community.

Twice before — in 1956 and in 1968 — a Soviet policy combining an effort to improve relations with the West with internal economic reform has had explosive consequences within the Warsaw Pact. Today, the situation in the Soviet bloc is more complex than ever, and less amenable to control by the use of force.

As socialist ideology is losing credibility, the diversity of national interests within the Warsaw Pact emerges. Yugoslavia, though not part of the Soviet bloc, provides the most dramatic illustration of the resurgence of nationalism within a socialist federation. In the Warsaw Pact countries, and within the Soviet Union itself, manifestations of nationalism are more muted but nonetheless unmistakable.

In his speech on the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, Mr. Gorbachev admitted that "the national question" needed deeper analysis, and he called for "unmost consideration and tact" in dealing with national interests and feelings. Yet the only nationality he mentioned by name was "the great Russian people," to whom all

the other peoples of the Soviet Union expressed "their profound respect and gratitude" — words that could have been lifted from czarist archives.

True, Soviet policy toward its European allies has become more flexible. The insistence on conformity under Leonid Brezhnev has been replaced by recognition of the inevitability of change and diversity. But the limits of tolerance remain to be tested.

Clearly, Mr. Gorbachev has no intention of presiding over the dissolution of the Russian empire. How to keep it intact in conditions of greater openness and less East-West tension is likely to be the greatest challenge he will face. Those who expect him to risk losing East Germany for the sake of obtaining West German neutrality or to induce the Americans to go home by withdrawing Soviet troops from the other Warsaw Pact countries, vastly exaggerate his freedom of maneuver.

The West applauds every deviation by a Warsaw Pact country from the Soviet line, as well as any liberal opposition to the regimes in the Soviet bloc. The West thus encourages change, while at the same time hoping for continued stability. The two goals may prove to be incompatible.

"Stability" in this context is a polite word for the existing power structure in Central and Eastern Europe. The crucial, though unacknowledged, issue in post-summit Europe is likely to be how to promote a peaceful political and social evolution in that region without causing a breakdown that could have incalculable consequences. Neither side seems to have a coherent policy for that purpose.

Mr. Jakobson, a former Finnish ambassador to the United Nations, writes on international affairs. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

## In Havana, The Winds Blow Slowly

By Jorge G. Castañeda

MEXICO CITY — Many travelers to Cuba in recent times, including old friends of Fidel Castro, have been struck by the ironic tricks that history plays on those who have earned a place in its annals.

In the decade after the Cuban revolution, Mr. Castro and his companions represented dissent and innovation, compared with the aging leadership of the Soviet-bloc countries. Now, with Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of *perestroika* and *glasnost*, and Havana's apparent reluctance to implement similar reforms, Mr. Castro looks more like the guardian of the faith.

In fact, the situation in Cuba, relative to reforms, is far more complex than this. It is also more ambiguous than the Cubans' insistence on their own "rectification" — a renewed emphasis on Che Guevara's moral incentives, a major effort to eradicate corruption and inefficiency, and the elimination of many of the market-oriented reforms of the late 1970s — would seem to suggest.

Senior Cuban officials seem uncomfortable with Mr. Gorbachev's reforms, whether political, cultural or economic. But they stress that Cuban-Soviet ties, as well as the personal relationship between the two countries' leaders, are good.

These officials are quick to underline that, whatever their views on the Soviet reforms may be, they believe that "pluralism" within the Soviet bloc is necessary. Breathing space is no small matter to nations like Cuba after years of the Brezhnev doctrine and of heavy-handed interference by Moscow in the internal affairs of other Soviet-bloc countries.

Cuban leaders are particularly skeptical about the economic revisions being attempted in the Soviet Union, emphasizing that shortcomings of the traditional socialist economy should not lead the Soviets to abandon it.

However, the most interesting aspect of the Cuban response to Mr. Gorbachev's innovations lies elsewhere in the enthusiasm and hope that they have awakened among many of the more sophisticated middle-class Cuban officials, the young and the population at large. Cadres in the Cuban Communist Party privately acknowledge that much more is needed in the way of reform, and that the Gorbachev winds of change will soon reach the island regardless of what the Cuban leadership does. They note that the tens of thousands of Cubans working or studying in the Soviet Union will come home eventually.

That Cubans, at least those in Havana, are fascinated with events in the Soviet Union is demonstrated by the speed with which Novedades de Moscú, the Soviet weekly in Spanish, sells out. Its readers are the great numbers of young professionals the revolution itself has educated and trained. Only one other Cuban publication can boast of a similar popularity.

Mr. Foley is on everyone's list of the five best legislators in Congress and the three best television performers in U.S. politics. He has brains, wit and a talent for moving big issues, like budget-deficit reduction, toward resolution. He is trusted by the politicians of both parties. His familiarity with the current and emerging leaders of Europe and Japan is unrivaled by any State Department careerist. He is the one man in Washington who was invited to breakfast, lunch and dinner with Mikhail Gorbachev last week.

Even the Democrats, dim-witted as they are, may find themselves desperate enough to notice him.

The Washington Post.



Gary Hart by EWK/CW Syndicate.

## A Surfeit of Democratic Risk-Takers

By David S. Broder

**W**ASHINGTON — The Democratic Party confronts a brutally simple challenge as the pre-election year ends. Its two best-known presidential contenders, Jesse Jackson and the self-resurrected Gary Hart, are distrusted by so many voters they are probably unelectable. Yet both have enough appeal within the Democratic electorate that they can probably postpone and possibly prevent the emergence of an electable alternative.

Unless the Democrats find and unite behind that alternative, they will lose the White House for the fifth time in 20 years.

They are paying the price for a nominating system in which ambition overrides all other criteria. Gary Hart is serious about his policy ideas, and many of those ideas deserve to be taken seriously. But the motivation for his flawed candidacy, expressed in an interview with ABC's Ted Koppel, is visceral: "It was something I felt I had to do."

In the new edition of his book "The Presidential Campaign," Stephen Hess argues that what distinguishes presidential contenders from other high officeholders of their generation [is] not their intelligence, accomplishment, style, or the reality of their prospects.

"What distinguishes them is presidential ambition," he says. Those

bases of support in the Northeast, the Midwest and the South. But none of them, nor their lower-ranking rivals, has shown an ability to project his appeal much beyond his own sector of the party.

It could still happen. If Mr. Dukakis were to win the Iowa caucuses, or Mr. Simon or Mr. Gore made a strong showing in New Hampshire, you might see the coalescing of sentiment that the Democratic National Committee chairman, Paul Kirk, prays for and predicts.

But if the active contenders fail to head off Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson, someone will be enlisted to do the job. I have been skeptical of the scenario for a late-starting candidacy, a draft or a brokered convention. But with Mr. Hart's re-entry, they become a real possibility.

There are four men the leaders of the Democratic Party generally believe are presidential stature who have declined to enter the race. They are as "risk-averse" as the active candidates are "risk-addicted."

Two are Easterners: Governor Mario Cuomo of New York and Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey. One is a Southerner: Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia. The last and least publicized is from the region the Democrats forget, the West: the House majority leader, Thomas Foley of Washington.

Mr. Foley is on everyone's list of the five best legislators in Congress and the three best television performers in U.S. politics. He has brains, wit and a talent for moving big issues, like budget-deficit reduction, toward resolution. He is trusted by the politicians of both parties. His familiarity with the current and emerging leaders of Europe and Japan is unrivaled by any State Department careerist. He is the one man in Washington who was invited to breakfast, lunch and dinner with Mikhail Gorbachev last week.

Even the Democrats, dim-witted as they are, may find themselves desperate enough to notice him.

The Washington Post.

## Catastrophe or Prosperity: Which Is the Real Economy?

By Robert J. Samuelson

**W**ASHINGTON — It has been a weird few months. Ever since Oct. 19, when the New York stock market lost a fifth of its value, we have had two economies. One is the economy of the commentaries and of the stock, bond and foreign exchange markets. Listen to them, and you hear the rumble of a great crisis. There is much turmoil and foreboding.

The other economy consists of real people and businesses. It is horning and remarkably prosperous.

You are not crazy or misinformed if you feel confused. The stark contrast between the two economies suggests that today's economic "crisis" is something of a phony. The phrase recalls "the phonix war" of late 1939 and early 1940. In September 1939, Germany attacked and quickly conquered Poland. England and France declared war on Germany. But for months, though everyone was agitated, there was almost no fighting.

There is a similar air of unreality to today's economic crisis. Last week, the Commerce Department announced

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## OPINION

**The Gaza: Israelis Have Failed Even to Look for a Solution**

By Anthony Lewis

**M**WASHINGTON — Israel's defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, bristled when a questioner asked about the treatment of Palestinians in the occupied territories, drawing a parallel with South Africa. weren't the tactics of repression Gaza and the West Bank caring as a fabric of Israel's society?

"There is no parallel," Mr. Rabin said. There could not be, he said, because Arabs are not a majority as blacks in South Africa. There are 3.5 million Jews and only about 2 million Arabs in Israel in the occupied territories. But the questioner was not raising point of arithmetic. The point, one concern to many Israelis today, is at ruling someone as a subject people, without political rights, requires use of force and more force — and it repeats those who rule.

Mr. Rabin was speaking at the Brookings Institution to an audience including socialists on the Middle East. The tension in Gaza, the shooting of Palestinian demonstrators there, gave urgency to the occasion. But anyone who hopes for new light on the problem must have heard his answers with despair.

Israel had three options in the occupied territories, Mr. Rabin said. One as annex them, giving political rights in Israel to all inhabitants who settled them. The second, "at the other extreme," was to withdraw unilaterally from most of the land taken in 1967.

The third option, he said, the one actually followed by all Israeli governments since 1967, was to occupy the territories militarily and leave their legal and political status open until Jordan and appropriate Palestinians were ready to negotiate. As Anwar Sadat's example had shown, only through negotiations could the Arabs get territory back from Israel. But the reality is not of a status quo, but a status quo preserved until negotiations. Large numbers of Israelis have settled in

the occupied territories, creating what the settlers call "facts on the ground." Israel has taken a significant portion of the land for its own use. To the Palestinian inhabitants those are deeply disturbing developments — ones that dampen their hope of ever running their own lives.

The Gaza Strip, for example, is one of the most densely populated places on Earth: 650,000 Palestinians, most of them living in squalid refugee camps, on 140 square miles (360 square kilometers). Yet 2,500 Jewish settlers occupy a large slice of the available land. What could be more provocative?

The Arabs refused to negotiate for years, and they have themselves to blame for much of the result. But the obstacle to negotiation now is the divided Israeli government.

The United States and all other parties are ready to go to an international conference that would create a framework for negotiation. Israel's Labor Party, to which Mr. Rabin belongs, favors the conference. But the Likud prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, is opposed. He has said that Israel's control of Gaza is "not negotiable," and he feels, if anything more strongly, about the West Bank.

So in reality a fourth option has been exercised. Israel sits on the territories, settles them, fits them into its economy, making a negotiated change increasingly unlikely. But by saying that their legal status is still to be determined, it avoids the need to face the prospect of giving 1.5 million Palestinians political rights.

The trouble is that occupation requires repression. The Gaza Palestinians have to find work in Israel, but they are not allowed to stay there overnight — just as South African blacks must go back to their townships. Some young white South African soldiers, like some young white South Africans, are unhappy at the role of policing a people without rights.

Mr. Rabin, at Brookings, kept saying that Israel used its military power in the occupied territories only to stop "terror." He said Israel would not allow people to gain political ends by "public disorder."

The reality is otherwise. Israel has not just acted against disorder and terrorism. It has tried to suppress peaceful expression of Palestinian feelings, detaining editors and expelling elected mayors. Mr. Rabin should know that better than anyone. As defense minister he has been extremely harsh in the West Bank and Gaza, detaining and deporting more Palestinians than his supposedly hard-line predecessors.

His cabinet colleague, Ezer Weizman, put the truth bluntly in speaking about the Gaza disturbances. "Whoever thinks this is a passing thing is making a very serious mistake," Mr. Weizman said. "It is a result of the failure to find a political solution, and the lack of a desire even to look for one."

*The New York Times*

**The Two Camps in Israel**

In Israel, debate over the territories has split the country along political lines. On the right, those who advocate annexation are increasingly open in adding that this might involve the "transfer" of some of the Palestinian population. On the left, many of those committed to the traditional Labor Zionism ideals of having a society that is both just and Jewish advocacy spending up negotiations for an Israeli pullback. The Reagan administration has abstained from trying to influence the debate. But now Palestinian activism might change that. At least, American presidential candidates should pledge to uphold the human rights of the territories' Palestinians, and they should press for real negotiations on the territories' long-term political status.

— Helena Cobban, *Los Angeles Times*

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR****Where INF Will Take Us**

The advertisement in your Dec. 7 issue by the Ad Hoc Committee to Stop the INF treaty, which appears to consist mainly of military officers, opposes any steps toward disarmament and instead demands increased spending on nuclear weapons. Ever-increasing numbers of nuclear weapons can only lead eventually to the horror of nuclear war.

The Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces treaty is not perfect, but it is a step forward, even though it only eliminates a small percentage of the nuclear arsenal. For further steps, the Soviet leaders must show that they are worthy of trust; their society must become more open, and personal and civil liberties must be increased. As they move forward, the West should be ready to break down the barriers of suspicion and mistrust. Then further steps toward disarmament can be negotiated so as to reduce gradually the threat of nuclear war. This will take time, but it offers the only sure way toward a lasting peace.

ANTHONY R. CAVE  
Troina, Switzerland.

After years of involvement in the anti-nuclear movement in the United States, some of my friends think I should be happy to see the INF treaty. I am not. As Flora Lewis pointed out in "The Battle to Define Security" (Dec. 7), to decrease the number of nuclear weapons both sides have not automatically increase stability, and can in fact, greatly decrease it.

That the United States might have to switch to a policy of depending on intercontinental ballistic missiles launched on warning" is not a comfortable thought. It is the possibility of false warning and thus accidental nuclear war that is the greatest risk.

Knowing Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's desire to continue the war, and

considering the daily human and financial losses to Iran, justice for Iran will be served by giving the Iranian people what they long for: an immediate peace, as offered in Resolution 598. Of course, in the longer term, there might be a possibility that Iran will get a more favorable resolution from the Security Council. But at what price?

The daily costs of the continuation of the war for Iranians, offsetting any favors they might get from a new resolution, are more dead, more disabled, more homeless, more destroyed towns and villages, more wasting of natural resources, more devastated industries, as well as rationing, black market transactions and shortages of basic foods.

Any efforts or statements to undermine Resolution 598 can only delay the peace process and prolong the suffering of the Iranian people. They are an indirect way of playing into the hands of those uninterested in ending the war.

ERIC TRAUFMAN.  
Aix-en-Provence, France.

**A Way to Stop the Suffering**

In response to Mehrdad Khonsari's letter to the editor "In the Gulf War, Apply Pressure to All Who Resist Peace" (Nov. 27), I wish to state my opinion about UN Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for a Gulf cease-fire. Resolution 598 is the first effort by the international community to end the pointless Iran-Iraq war, which has dragged on for more than seven years and has caused the loss of thousands of lives as well as causing millions of dollars of damage. It is also the only logical way to end the war at this time.

E. ERNEST GOLDSTEIN.  
Villars-sur-Ollon, Switzerland.

Investors must put about \$200,000 into a government-approved project in Canada. Entrepreneurs must put about \$100,000 into a new business employing Canadians. (Those two categories already have brought more than \$800 million into Canada.) Independents must have a skill the country needs, including computer programmers, electrical and industrial engineers, medical and health administrators and speech therapists.

"Canada's in the immigration business," said Nigel Thomson, an immigration counselor at the Canadian Commission. "These are the kind of people we want. They bring family values, a devotion to law and order, and, especially, a drive toward competitiveness and achievement which we seem to breed out of our own young people."

If immigration is your business, Hong Kong is your kind of place. There seems

**Hong Kong Head-Hunting: The Canadians Know How**

By Richard Reeves

HONG KONG — "The Canadians aren't playing fair," said a frustrated U.S. diplomat. The Canadians? No one attacks Canadians. "They're skinning off some of the best people in Hong Kong," the diplomat said, "but they're practically selling visas to do it."

The game being played by Canadians — and by the Australians and others — is grabbing up the best and the brightest, the richest people in Hong Kong, before the British crown colony is turned over

**MEANWHILE**

to China in 1997. Most of those people who like to become Americans, but the United States is hardly a player because U.S. immigration laws have nothing to do with riches or riches but only with family reunification.

U.S. immigration policy is so rigid, in fact, that anyone can walk by the U.S. Consulate on Garden Road and see precisely where he or she stands. A large board lists who in Hong Kong is eligible for a U.S. immigrant visa — based solely on whether they have American relatives and on what date application was made.

If your brother or sister is a U.S. citizen and you applied before Oct. 8, 1975, your visa is ready now. If you are married and your parents are Americans, you must have applied before Aug. 21, 1981.

So it goes. Until November, only 600 people a year were allowed into the United States from Hong Kong. The waiting time is three to 12 years — and only for those with relatives. The final category on board, non-preference — meaning no relatives — has no date at all, just the word "unavailable."

A few blocks away, at the Canadian Commission, more than 20,000 immigrant visas will be issued this year. Some are going to relatives of 600,000 Canadian citizens of Chinese descent, but most will go to three other categories: investors, entrepreneurs and independent skilled migrants.

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If immigration is your business, Hong Kong is your kind of place. There seems

to be only one conversation in this city-state of five million hustlers: What are you going to do when the Communists come? Ten years from now, on June 30, 1997, Britain will turn Hong Kong back to China after 99 years of colonial rule.

Some admit it, some deny it, but many others want to be ready for the worst.

The choice country of flight is the United States. Laissez-faire economics after all, is what Hong Kong is about.

Canada is the second choice, but it is cold and, face it, a little dull. Australia, which is trying to compete with Canada for the best and the brightest, has great weather, but a reputation for racism scares some Chinese in Hong Kong. Singapore is in the game, too, but is losing because while it may be ethnically comfortable (i.e., majority Chinese), its economics are as controlled as its politics.

So Canada is collecting. Last week, a prominent university official came in saying he planned to open a sushi restaurant in Whistler. And in Vancouver, a city that already has 250,000 residents of Asian descent, there is a place called Widow Street, where Hong Kong women are establishing residence while their husbands stay behind to make fast money for a few more years.

Washington has made a gesture to acknowledge that it does know what is happening. On Oct. 1, the U.S. quota for immigrants from Hong Kong was raised from 600 to 5,000 a year. But still, only relatives, please. America is a country of immigrants, it's true, but like the Australians, it has traditionally preferred white ones.

Congress has done its work so well that even Confucius could not become an American. Secretary of State John Hay wrote of U.S. immigration policy in a 1904 memo to President Theodore Roosevelt. Things have gotten better since then, and Asian-Americans have been making the U.S. stronger and brighter — 20 percent of the entering freshmen at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are now of Asian descent. But if Confucius lived in Hong Kong and wanted to be an American, he'd probably get only as close as Toronto.

*Universal Press Syndicate*

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**GENERAL NEWS****Acquitted Mafia Suspect Is Slain in Italy**

*The Associated Press*

PALERMO, Sicily — A defendant acquitted Wednesday in Italy's biggest Mafia trial was shot and killed here Thursday.

The state-run RAI television said the victim, Antonino Ciuia, one of the 114 acquitted defendants, was shot as he approached his house in Palermo about four hours after the trial ended.

Mr. Ciuia had been celebrating

with friends when he was killed by unidentified assailants who fled in a car, the Italian news agency ANSA said. He was acquitted on grounds of insufficient proof.

**Court Sentences 538**

*Roberto Savo of The New York Times reported from Palermo:*

The trial ended Wednesday with guilty verdicts against 338 of 452 defendants accused of running a

criminal empire financed largely by heroin trafficking to the United States.

The jury ordered life sentences, the maximum penalty under Italian law, for 19 defendants, including the top leaders of the Sicilian Cosa Nostra and professional killers who did their bidding.

Among them was Michele Greco, nicknamed "the pope" because of his position atop the Mafia hi-

erarchy. Mr. Greco, 63, was found guilty of ordering 76 homicides, including the assassinations of several top government officials.

The most important evidence came from two informers, Tommaso Buscetta and Salvatore Contorno, who also have testified at Mafia trials in New York. The prosecutor, Giuseppe Ayala, said: Their testimony was accepted when other facts confirmed it.

On the basis of that testimony, for the first time in Sicily the Mafia was prosecuted as a single, unified organization with its own leadership structure.

Most of the specific crimes cited in the trial occurred in the early 1980s, when the Sicilian Mafia provided 50 percent of the heroin that reached the East Coast of the United States, the U.S. Justice Department estimated.

The "maxi trial," as it became known, was viewed throughout Italy as a demonstration of the state's willingness to strike back at a criminal organization that grew steadily more powerful and murderous as it expanded its lucrative drug trade.

Nearly \$10 million in fines were imposed. Among the 114 defendants declared not guilty were 49 against whom the prosecutors did not seek guilty verdicts.

About 1,000 lawyers, defendants and spectators had been waiting for three hours when Judge Alfonso Giordano entered the amphitheater-shaped courtroom.

The judge, who grew a beard during the 35 days he guided jury deliberations, read as fast as he could. A nearly indecipherable stream of names and legal citations poured forth. Gradually it became apparent that men once considered untouchable were being sent to jail.

Ignazio Salvo, a wealthy and well-connected financier, was sentenced to seven years in prison for criminal conspiracy. He had been described in testimony as a key mediator between the Mafia and Sicily's political and business elite. After his sentence was read, the jury's intentions were obvious.

In the 30 grilled cages that line the back of the courtroom, defendants leaned forward against the bars listening attentively but without expression.

As the jury of four women and two men stood next to him, Judge Giordano read at a furious pace for an hour and a half. In the courtroom, where catcalls and shouted insults from the gallery and from the cages have been the norm, there was only silence when he finished.

"This is a demonstration that the state, when it wants to, can constrain citizens to obey the law," said the assistant judge, Pietro Grasso.

— SYTSKE LOOLJEN

**Asia-Pacific Airlines Joining Forces For Computer Reservation Network**

By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*

SINGAPORE — Airlines in the Asia-Pacific region are joining forces to set up advanced computer reservation networks to counter a threat from similar systems in the United States and Europe.

Airline officials said that hundreds of millions of dollars would be spent on advanced computer systems over the next five years, as regional airlines attempt to attract business from travel agents and passengers in competition with airfares from the West.

In Europe, plans were announced earlier this year to form two groups to operate their own advanced reservation systems.

In Sydney, Ken Boys, media relations manager for Qantas, said airlines in Asia and the Pacific needed to join forces to "negotiate from strength" if they were to gain fair representation in the networks run by the U.S. and European airlines.

The new computer systems, owned by large airlines or groups of airlines, offer travel agents and passengers instant booking service for a wide range of flights, fares, hotels, hire cars, package tours and other travel-related services.

They are supplanting older computer programs, run mainly by individual airlines, that provide a more limited service.

Three of the five biggest airlines in east Asia — Cathay Pacific, Thai International and Singapore Airlines — announced recently that they would form a joint venture company to set up a regional computer reservation network.

Executives involved in the project, called Abacus, estimated that it would cost between \$150 million and \$200 million by the time it is operational at the end of 1989.

They said that the central computer complex, to be located in Singapore, would be capable of handling 300 messages a second and of supporting more than 10,000 terminals.

Another

# Battle Shapes Up for Top UN Health Post

By Barry James  
*International Herald Tribune*

After the highly politicized election of directors-general of UNESCO in Paris and the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, a struggle is shaping up to fill the top job at a third United Nations agency, the World Health Organization in Geneva.

The organization's 31-member executive board is scheduled to meet Jan. 12 in Geneva either to select a candidate to replace Halfdan Mahler of Denmark as director-general, or to renominate him. He is to complete his third five-year term this summer.

The strong feeling at the agency is that the board may invite Dr. Maher, 62, to remain for another term. The sources said that if he agreed, he would be likely to win the votes of most of the 166 member countries when the World Health Assembly, the organization's decision-making body, meets in May.

Dr. Maher has said nothing about his plans. But if an invitation is not forthcoming, or if he retires, an ugly battle could ensue, with countries lining up behind candi-

dates according to regional and political considerations.

The Organization for African Unity, which supported the unsuccessful candidacy of Amadou Matar M'Bow of Senegal for reelection as director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, has backed WHO's regional director for Africa, Dr. Gottlieb L. Monckosso of Cameroon, for the post.

African diplomats argue that Dr. Monckosso should get the WHO job because Mr. M'Bow lost his position to Federico Mayor Zaragoza of Spain, thereby removing the only African to head a UN agency.

Internal criticism also has been directed against another potential candidate, Hussein A. Gezairy, a Saudi Arabian surgeon who heads WHO's Eastern Mediterranean office in Alexandria, Egypt.

At a conference on acquired immune deficiency syndrome in Kuwait this year, at which some speakers said the disease was a punishment from God against those who commit moral crimes, Dr. Gezairy stressed the role of

religion in preventing the spread of AIDS.

"I see this disease as a reminder to the people of the world to return to religious principles and practices and refrain from irresponsible promiscuity," he said, according to a news report of the meeting.

Critics said Dr. Gezairy has used WHO stationery to convey religious messages. Some recalled that he was instrumental in setting up a WHO meeting two years ago on Islamic requirements for food of animal origin.

An anonymous pamphlet circulating among the health organization's staff questions "whether it is appropriate to engage WHO resources into supporting meetings designed to spread religious taboos, rituals and prejudices around the world." Insiders at the organization said that in making public its Islamic convictions, Dr. Gezairy appeared to be contravening no WHO regulations and appeared to be directing his words at the Moslem countries that are predominant within his region.

Because Arab countries broke diplomatic relations with Egypt after it signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979, they do not deal with the Alexandria office. Dr. Gezairy therefore spends most of his time in Geneva, leading to internal criticism that he is frequently absent.

There has been no personal criticism of three other regional directors mentioned as possible candidates.

They are Dr. Jo Avall, a Norwegian, who heads the WHO European operation in Copenhagen; Dr. U. Ko Ko of the Southeast Asian regional office in New Delhi; and Dr. Carolyne Guerra de Macedo, a Brazilian who runs the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau in Washington.

It would be unlikely, however, for WHO's executive board to replace Dr. Maher, a Dane, with another Scandinavian.

Similarly, Dr. Macedo has argued against him the fact that a previous director-general was Brazilian. But he is the preferred candidate of the United States, which has lost influence within the organization because of its refusal to pay \$70 million in arrears of its \$125 million assessed share of the WHO budget this year.

Government officials predicted that the health establishment would regard Wednesday's appropriation as too little. Groups of physicians called for double or triple that amount, and some critics ridiculed the government claim that it had decided to add \$1.2 billion to next year's budget of \$3.3 billion.

The National Health Service budget for this year is \$29 billion.

about 30 percent more over the past eight years" for the health service.

But the opposition Labor Party, health professionals and a surprising number of rank and file legislators in her Conservative Party felt she was quoting the wrong figures.

There are also signs of growing opposition to her plan for a new system of local taxation that is designed to curb welfare spending at the community level, and the polls detect some slide in support for legislation on education and housing changes, as well.

Even so, government officials argued that the concession on health spending was only a temporary setback for the prime minister, since she remained committed to use her third term for a large-scale legislative program "which will lay the base for transforming several aspects of British society over the next few years."

In taking on the health service, Mrs. Thatcher suffered a rare reversal in the battle for public opinion. In the Commons on Tuesday, she cited statistics to demonstrate "the government's excellent record in providing more resources —



Courtesy Press  
Dr. Halfdan Mahler

## French TV Film Shows a Glimpse Of Soviet Gulag

**Reuters**  
PARIS — Film taken inside a Soviet labor camp by a French television crew has given the West its first authorized glimpse into the Soviet gulag.

As a section of the film taken by the Antenne-2 television crew during a guided tour of the camp two weeks ago, men with shaved heads in winter overalls hunched over metal bowls of soup. The film was to be broadcast in France on Thursday night.

Antenne-2's human rights program "Resistances" unexpectedly was authorized, through the Soviet Novosti press agency, to film inside the camp, near Ryazan about 125 miles (200 kilometers) southeast of Moscow.

The film shows the all-male camp population of 400 eating, working and sleeping. Few inmates looked directly into the camera, but one smiled and another gave a quick wave of his hand.

The director of the penal colony, the local police commander and a political commissar from Ryazan accompanied the French crew on the 50-minute tour.

The one crucial blunder was a comment by Mr. Ruder on Monday morning, while the market was

## CRASH: Plunge Suggests Need for Regulatory Change

(Continued from Page 1)

Reserve Board and banking regulators such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. as well as the securities and commodity futures commissions.

But almost every proposed change is fraught with political pitfalls, and little progress has been made toward instituting sweeping changes particularly on the international front.

The immediate chances for major changes in Congress are considered small. The interested parties are entrenched and possess powerful lobbying machines in Washington. It is unlikely, for example, that other regulatory bodies would stand by if the Federal Reserve Board began to emerge as a dominant regulator of Wall Street. The SEC, whose institutional bias is toward protecting investors, has doubts about banking regulators, whose first concern has always been the safety of the financial system.

Moreover, the so-called self-regulatory organizations — the futures, options and stock exchanges — are sure to use their influence to beat back challenges to their autonomy in policing member firms. Nevertheless, experts say, with the landscape of finance rapidly changing, Washington will eventually be forced to address the need for changes. And for the market collapse may provide the best political environment in years to carry them out.

After the Ivan F. Boesky insider trading scandals, the SEC's previous chairman, John S.R. Shad, finally conceded that the agency needed more manpower, particularly in its enforcement division. But now, as the enforcement division is being strengthened, some members of Congress contend that the commission still needs to beef up other divisions in the aftermath of the market collapse.

The agency is also considered to be technologically a generation behind Wall Street firms in its ability to monitor trading. Although it advises the exchanges on stock-trading issues, it relies on them almost exclusively for data.

Moreover, the commission is taking weeks just to begin analyzing what happened on Oct. 19. Mr. Ruder acknowledged in a recent interview that the agency does not have the kind of moment-by-moment monitoring capabilities he would like.

Former commission officials also fault the agency in other areas. They say it has been deficient in planning with the major exchanges for such calamities as Black Monday.

Mr. Ruder said he found, upon returning to office last August, a document that described the mech-

anism by which the commission would appeal to the president to close trading.

Another concern is the commission's seven-year hands-off policy in market regulation, which springs primarily from the Reagan administration's general support of deregulation. More and more, the agency advocated the "efficient market" theory, which holds that markets correct themselves and government regulation only imposes costly artificial barriers to competition.

For example, the SEC repeatedly rejected requests to ban certain hostile-takeover practices, which sharply affect stock trading and prices. The agency contended that the market would judge takeover bids that were not in shareholders' interest.

"I think the predisposition against intervention left them with a 'blind spot,'" said Harvey Goldschmid, a professor at Columbia Law School. "No one was saying that these markets were expanding too fast. They all said markets work well, and the government doesn't work well, so let's stay out."

But the market collapse will force the commission to back off somewhat from its efficient market rationale, some experts assert. Mr. Ruder said he planned to be more of an activist as chairman than was his predecessor.

## Nigeria Arrests 12 Labor Leaders

**Reuters**

LAGOS — Several Nigerian labor leaders, whose campaign against higher gasoline and kerosene prices has angered the military government, are to be charged with sedition.

The announcement on state-owned television came shortly after the Nigeria Labor Congress reported that security agents had detained at least 12 of its senior officials.

The government said that the labor congress' statements were "designed to cause general disaffection against the military government and subvert the government," the official statement said. The offense rarely invoked carries a minimum 10-year prison sentence.

## Thatcher Concedes on Health Funds

By Howell Raines  
*New York Times Service*

LONDON — In a rare concession to political criticism, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has authorized an emergency appropriation of £100 million (\$183.6 million) for the National Health Service.

Government officials characterized the financing Wednesday as a stopgap response to an "acute problem" in hospital ward closures.

But politicians on all sides also saw it as move by Mrs. Thatcher to assure that opposition to her cost-cutting drive in the health service did not turn into a general political revolt against her plans for sweeping changes in the major institutions of the welfare state.

Pollsters said Mrs. Thatcher was swimming against the tide of public opinion by trying to bring tighter management, private contracting

of services and higher user fees to the National Health Service.

There are also signs of growing opposition to her plan for a new system of local taxation that is designed to curb welfare spending at the community level, and the polls detect some slide in support for legislation on education and housing changes, as well.

Even so, government officials argued that the concession on health spending was only a temporary setback for the prime minister, since she remained committed to use her third term for a large-scale legislative program "which will lay the base for transforming several aspects of British society over the next few years."

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International Herald Tribune

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Stately Pleasure Domes of the East



"Grand Oriental Hotels" is the armchair traveler's ultimate coffee table book and perfect Christmas present. A magnificent compendium of photographs and drawings, bills and memorabilia that evoke the golden age of the great hotels, built as palaces where East could indeed meet West. Raffles in Singapore, Shepheard's in Cairo, the Lake Palace at Udaipur, India, the Mamounia in Marrakech, the Peninsula in Hong Kong, the Grand Hôtel de Pékin, and so on. Some of these edifices no longer exist, or have been revamped (like the Mamounia) out of all recognition. This book preserves their special aura in a vanished world of privilege and leisure. The hotels were the staging posts for rich travelers, but also neutral places where, perhaps, the local rules about food and women's dress could be suspended. "With their quasi extraterritorial status they were cocoons for tourists, venues for meetings of state, military headquarters in wartime, swank annexes for local society, offering liquor, gambling and even a Hollywood backdrop for local weddings," writes Joseph Fitchett of the Middle East establishment. Anthony Lawrence writes on the Far East, Martin Meade on the architecture and there is an introduction by Prince Michael of Greece. The book includes glimpses of the great who passed through: Lawrence of Arabia's bill at the Baron's Hotel in Aleppo, a picture of Winston Churchill painting in the garden of the Mamounia, Anna Pavlova on the terrace at Shepheard's. Published by Vendome in New York, Flammarion in France and J.M. Dent in Britain.

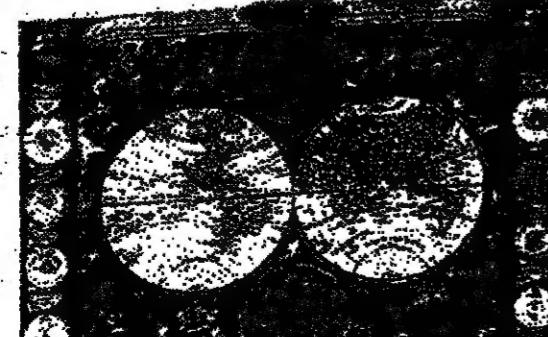
## Seasonal Hotel Discounts

The city of Toronto is offering an enticement to travelers chilled by the idea of a winter visit to Lake Ontario's north shore in the form of a 50-percent discount in the basic room rate at 53 hotels. The rate will be available Thursdays through Sundays in December, January and February. Hotel guests are also given a discount book for local entertainment, shopping and dining. In Chicago two hotels are including admission to the Art Institute of Chicago with the cost of a room. For \$165, at the Palmer House and Towers guests also get dinner and brunch as part of the Chicago Anniversary package, through Jan. 1. The Drake includes the museum admission and breakfast with a weekend rate of \$154 through Jan. 31. San Francisco's Fairmont offers a package for \$135 that includes a choice of two tickets to the hotel's nightclubs of cocktails and dancing in the New Orleans Room. For \$250 the Hyatt Regency puts guests in a Regency Club room, as part of its Dickens Christmas Package available until Dec. 26. Guests get breakfast and tickets to the American Conservatory Theater's production of "A Christmas Carol" and to a Dickens fair. In Boston two hotels are offering tickets to the Wyeth "Hedge" exhibition along with rooms. Through Jan. 3 the Ritz-Carlton includes tea for two and a tape cassette guide to the exhibition, in a package costing \$190. Also for \$190 the hotel has a package from Dec. 2 through Jan. 3 that includes tickets to the Boston Ballet's performance of "The Nutcracker." The Meridien is charging \$152 and including Continental breakfast and exhibit passes through Jan. 3. New Orleans is offering December discounts at 37 of its hotels, from Dec. 11 to 27. They are called Papa Noel rates, named for the Creole Santa.

## Rush to Australia's Bicentennial

Qantas Airways announced recently that it has scheduled an additional 150 flights in the coming months to provide 60,000 extra seats into and out of Australia to cope with the traffic attracted by the celebrations of its bicentennial year, which start next month. Now Qantas, United and Continental report that there are only scattered economy seats still available for flights to Australia through January. As of last week, Air New Zealand had only two APEX seats and four regular economy seats remaining for the whole month. All have some first-class tickets left. They also say that seats are going quickly for February. The Australian Tourist Commission says that hotels in Sydney are already booked at about 90 percent capacity for the year, though there are more rooms in other cities. Australia has announced dozens of events to mark the bicentennial, which will begin Jan. 1 with a live television program from 70 locations in Australia and overseas that will be seen in the United States on the Arts & Entertainment Network. Included among the events will be the World Expo '88 to be held in Brisbane, Queensland, from April 30 to Oct. 30, and a Tall Ships pageant in Sydney on Australia Day, Jan. 26. About 40 countries will take part.

## The World in a Jigsaw



The jigsaw puzzle is an English invention of the 18th century; maps were the first subjects, with simple dissection along the line of county or country borders. Now a small London company, Optimago, has reproduced some of the earliest puzzles — the "Nouvelles Cartes du Monde" of the earliest cartographers' view of the City of London among them. Original early puzzles are now collector's items, and the Optimago versions are designed to be such also. Available from good stores worldwide, including Bergdorf Goodman, New York; Harrod's, London; and the Takashimaya chain in Japan. Also from certain museums, including the British Museum and the Metropolitan in New York. Further information from Optimago, 43, Perrymead Street, London SW6. Tel: 736-2380.

## TRAVEL

- Mexico's Chapultepec Park
- The Art of Marbled Paper
- Buying Wine in Paris

## Nonaligned Chic: Tito's Vila Bled

by Alan Levy

**L**AKE BLED, Yugoslavia — Raul Castro pouted when the local musicians serenaded him with the only Cuban song they knew, "When I Leave Cuba," at a time when escapes and defections were thorns in his and his brother's sides.

President Suharto of Indonesia made a play for the glamorous Yugoslav harpist Pavla Ursic by telling her she played divinely. "Thank you," she responded, "but my harp is not so good." The host, Marshal Tito, asked what the problem was. "Hard currency," she replied. Next morning, she had a bank loan and a new harp.

Kim Il Sung of North Korea decided you can take it with you, so his aides hauled his room's furnishings off to Pyongyang.

These and hundreds of other VIP titbits are regular fare in this Alpine resort where Tito maintained a summer residence and hosted the Red and the Famous from 1947 until his death in 1980. Four years later, his Vila Bled — a masterpiece of modern architecture in a lush woodland lakeside setting — was transformed into a luxury hotel. Today, all 10 of its twin-bedded rooms (\$80 to \$110 a night, with buffet breakfast; subtract \$18 for single occupancy) and 21 suites (\$110 to \$240) are open to the public, which makes Vila Bled one of Europe's most elegant bargains — particularly with the rates still denominated in dollars.

"After Tito died," says Majaz Zavrsnik, the town of Bled's tourism director, "we had three choices: museum, mausoleum, or hotel. We chose the living."

The turn-of-the-century European movement called Modernism in Barcelona, Art Nouveau in Paris, Jugendstil in Munich and Secession in Vienna didn't reach Slovenia until after World War I. Having arrived late, it stayed later — with Slovenian artists and artisans refining its virtues and discarding its excesses. The go-between was the architect Jozef Plecnik (1872-1957), who studied with Otto Wagner in Vienna, but spent his last 36 years back in his native Ljubljana, the Slovenian capital 60 kilometers (37 miles) southeast of Bled.

For Bled between the wars, Plecnik designed curvaceous street lamps and, on the 13-acre grounds of what became the Vila, a pavilion of rough-hewn columns and colored stones. Later, in the dawn of the nonaligned movement of nations, it would serve Tito as a hunting lodge for retreat and repose after chasing chamois on the grounds and bear in the adjacent Julian Alps with "The Lion of Judah," Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, and President Nasser of Egypt. Today, the Vila Bled uses it for receptions and concerts.

**B**UILT after the war by a pupil of Plecnik's, Vinko Glanz, in a landscape of magnolia and hyacinth, the main house looks like a Louisiana manor with a California approach through wrought iron gates up a cobblestoned boulevard to a canopied, pillared entranceway. The lobby is in a rare Slovenian black marble from a now-exhausted quarry near Ljubljana. The bar and staircase are of an Adriatic marble, "Little Flower of Brac."

Cool beige carpets lead down corridors of golden geometric wallpaper to spacious rooms furnished in the early 1950s. They boast such amenities as mini-bars and twin sinks. Red linens in some suites have hand-made lace borders. The crystal-chandeliered dining room is decorated with Adriana Manaz prints. In 1987, a kitchen strong on trout and a Serbian peasant stew called "Muckadel" led to a coup de cuisine in which Vila Bled became the first outpost in the communist world to be granted membership in the prestigious French association, Relais et Châteaux.

Today, the Vila Bled still attracts an occasional official visitor: most recently, Chancellor Franz Vranitzky of Austria, 25 kilometers (16 miles) away. The Italian border is 50 kilometers away, but nearer are the famous ski jump of Planica and the resorts of Kranjska Gora (site of World Cup slalom and giant slalom racing), Bohinj, and Zatnik for alpine skiing. The Triglav

national park, which begins just beyond Bled, is for advanced skiers, while the golf course of Bled is ideal for cross-country.

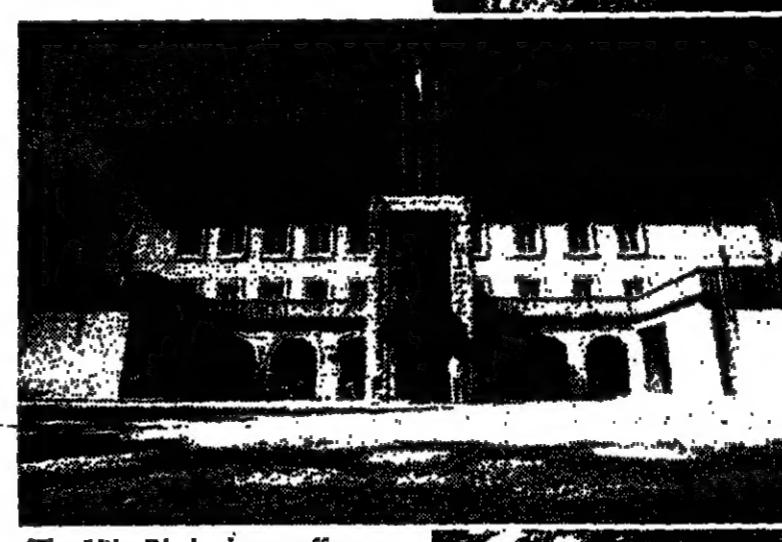
Adolfo Suarez came as an official visitor when he was prime minister of Spain and returns as a paying guest for ski holidays with his wife and some of his children.

Lake Bled — 2.2 kilometers long (barely enough for 1989's world championship rowing regatta, the third to be held here) by 1.5 kilometers wide and 30 meters at its deepest — is of drinking water quality (motorboats forbidden) and embedded like a jewel between the towering summits of the Julian Alps and the massive ramparts of the Karawanken range. Here, where swans fly in flocks, a Slovenian bard, Franc Prešeren, understated the case when he proclaimed that this magical region called Carniola "boasts no place lovelier than sweet paradise."

On an island to which guests can row in 5 or 10 minutes with one of the Vila Bled's boats or be piloted in canopied gondolas, a Gothic church was built in 1465 and Baroque in 1687 with 99 steps leading up from the lake. Pilgrims used to climb those steps on their knees to tug at the cord of the church's "Wishing Bell," fashioned in 1554 by a Paduan craftsman. If the bell rings on the third tug, one's wish will be granted.

"A while ago, the Algerian oil minister, Bekkace Nabi, pulled and pulled and couldn't make it ring," recalls the reception manager Janez Feijar, a one-time museum curator. "A couple of weeks later, the price of oil dropped. So the next time he visited, I reminded him about the Wishing Bell and he said this was the first time the situation had given him something to laugh about."

The most recent of many miracles attributed to the island church came a couple of winters ago when an early frost aborted the walnut crop; the only walnut tree to bear fruit was the one shielding a Baroque statue of Mary Magdalene in a provocative pose part way up the 99 steps. Air temperatures in Bled can go as low as minus 20 degrees



The Vila Bled, above, offers a view of some of Yugoslavia's most spectacular landscape.

Centigrade (minus 4 Fahrenheit) between mid-January and April, when one can skate to church or travel across the ice aboard a tiny trackless train; in summer, the water temperature can reach 25 Centigrade (77 Fahrenheit).

In the 1880s, Bled — in Hapsburg hands for many centuries — was colonized by wealthy Viennese as well as Jewish merchants from Belgrade who built mansions and hotels by the lake. Visiting nobility came to test the thermal waters and therapeutic mud beneath Bled's placid surface. It was there that the Emperor Franz Joseph's granddaughter, Elizabeth (whose father, Crown Prince Rudolph, died with a mistress in Mayerling in 1889), married the young Prince Otto von Windischgrätz estate to its turn of the century.

In the ashes of World War I, the Hapsburg Empire disintegrated and Bled found itself in the postwar "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes" that eventually became Yugoslavia. In 1922, the fledgling kingdom gave the Windischgrätz estate to its

new ruler, Alexander of Serbia, as a wedding gift when he married Princess Marie of Romania.

A dozen years later, a Croatian terrorist assassinated Alexander, along with Foreign Minister Louis Barthou of France, in Marseille. The king's son and successor, Peter II, was only 11 years old, but his cousin, Prince Paul, ruled as regent. A man of grand and grandiose vision, Paul had a fresco of his namesake, St. Paul, painted on the clubhouse of the 18-hole course he commissioned the Scottish golf designer Donald Harraden to create across town. (Currently, it claims to be the only one operating in Yugoslavia; there are no green fees for guests staying in suites at Vila Bled.) Paul also ordered the palace torn down to make way for something more contemporary.

**T**HIS was done in the turbulent time of 1938-39, but only Plecnik's pavilion — on a high bluff overlooking the lake and the mirage island's 99 steps — could be built before the German Army occupied Bled in the spring of 1941. The pavilion went untouched by the Germans, who killed five percent of the civilian population (which now stands near 6,000). When the Germans were gone and Tito's Partisans moved up in 1945, the country was communist and the monarchy had gone the way of the Hapsburgs. With Tito for the first visit of Haile Selassie, known as the "King of Kings" and "I of God"; one Bled native remembers that "he gave out gold coins while people were already starving in Ethiopia." Later, King Paul of Greece came to Bled in 1954 to join Tito and the president of Turkey in signing a joint defense in the Balkan Pact, which looked good paper. The road around the lake was opened for the first visit of Haile Selassie, known as the "King of Kings" and "I of God"; one Bled native remembers that "he gave out gold coins while people were already starving in Ethiopia." Later, the self-proclaimed emperor of Central Africa, Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who made waves in Lake Bled by giving a tip to the ticket-seller at the rambling c across the water.) When Jawaharlal Nehru visited Nasser and Tito to speak at the 1961 Belgrade conference on aligned nations, the three leaders retired to Bled, 650 kilometers away, but Nehru didn't hunt. At one reception, how Tito was a target: A ranking regional communist smashed a wine glass against a

Cominford in 1948 for "deviations"; Tito had few friends in East or West. Nevertheless, King Paul of Greece came to Bled in 1954 to join Tito and the president of Turkey in signing a joint defense in the Balkan Pact, which looked good paper. The road around the lake was opened for the first visit of Haile Selassie, known as the "King of Kings" and "I of God"; one Bled native remembers that "he gave out gold coins while people were already starving in Ethiopia." Later, the self-proclaimed emperor of Central Africa, Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who made waves in Lake Bled by giving a tip to the ticket-seller at the rambling c across the water.) When Jawaharlal Nehru joined Nasser and Tito to speak at the 1961 Belgrade conference on aligned nations, the three leaders retired to Bled, 650 kilometers away, but Nehru didn't hunt. At one reception, how Tito was a target: A ranking regional communist smashed a wine glass against a

Continued on page 8

## Holiday Visitors Will Find All Paris Is a Stage

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**P**ARIS — Visitors spending the holidays in Paris will find a copy of their theatrical feast. This festive bill of fare runs the gamut from Racine to that mime of mimes Marcel Marceau (at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées), from sumptuous revues and musicals to Jean-Paul Belmondo as Edmund Kean.

Among the new productions of note are Antoine Vitez's superb staging of Paul Claudel's epic of Spain in its 16th-century glory, "Le Soulier de satin" at the Théâtre de Chaillot. Francis Huster's mise-en-scène of Molière's "Don Juan" with Jacques Weber as the sinful knight, Huster as his obedient servant and Fanny Ardant as Dona Elvira (at the Théâtre Renaud-Barault); the double bill of Molière's "Monsieur de Pourceaugnac" (with Jacques Sereys as the provincial gentleman having a hard time in the big city) and Labiche's "La Poule aux œufs" at the Comédie-Française; and Racine's "Phèdre" with Silvia Monfort and Claude Brosset in the leading roles at the Carré Silvia Monfort.

Eric Rohmer, the film director, has tossed off an engaging little comedy, "Le Trio en mi-bémol" in which an aspiring classic composer (Pascal Gregory) converts a flighty girl mad on rock (Jessica Forde) to higher musical appreciation. A diverting conversation piece with its two players smartly costumed by Kenzo, it is at the Petite Salle of the Renaud-Barault theater.

The late André Roussin made his farewell to the theater with an amusing sketch, "La Petite chatte est morte" in which the

jealous guardian of Molière's "L'Ecole des Femmes" stands trial for murder. It is at the Gaveau.

Louis Bellon's "L'Eloignement" (The Estrangement) at the Gaîté Montparnasse is of a dramatist who is more interested in his plays than in his family. When he is down with first-night anxiety, the conflict comes to its climax. Pierre Arditi is commendable as the unhappy playwright.

**R**EVIVALS outnumber the new plays. Pierre Dux and Robert Hirsch display their historic gifts in Paul Valéry's philosophical discussion, "Mon Faust," at the Comédie des Champs-Elysées. Suzanne Flon, Georges Wilson, Jacques Dufilho and Jean Topart provide some remarkable ensemble acting in Jean Sarnet's wifish comedy, "Léopold, le bien-aimé" at the Théâtre de l'Ouvre. Henry Bernstein's "Le Secret" has been resurrected at the Théâtre Montparnasse in a silk production, directed artfully by Andréas Voutsinas, with Anne Duprey as its deceptive heroine, Pierre Yaneck as her husband and Fabrice Luchini as an awkward, upright young man who would marry into the family. Robert Hossein has brought back the popular 19th-century melodrama, "L'Afai de la cour de Lyon" and framed it as a courtroom investigation with members of the audience as jurors at the Palais des Sports at Versailles. Ibsen's "Maison de poupe" is on under Claude Santelli's guidance at the Théâtre de la Commune d'Aubervilliers, and Jacques Maclair is giving playgoers a novelty with his presentation of the Russian comic masterpiece, Alexander Ostrovsky's "En famille sur un arbre" (Continued on page 8)

and Alain Bertrand, its proprietor. With taste, wit and invention he has lifted the surprise into a theatrical art blending eroticism with humor. The Parc Latour has a new show of scenic wonders with "Hello-Paradis" and the Alcazar's latest is "Rire et Dérire" in which gaiety and informality abound. L'Eléphant Bleu exposes "Les Sirènes du Pacifique" and at Michou talented transvestites perform side-splitting impersonations of celebrated songbirds.

French farces are as few these days that farces are being imported by the cargo from London, but one native practitioner of the art survives. This is Marc Camilleri, who has taken the Théâtre Michel as his show



Continued on page 8  
Marcel Marceau

## TRAVEL

## THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

## London's STOL Airport Is Businessman's Dream

by Roger Collis

I HAVE seen the future and it works. At least it worked for me when I flew to Brussels last week from the new London City Airport, which opened on Oct. 26. Consider: It took 25 minutes by taxi from a pub near the Bank of England to check-in for the 3:30 P.M. flight. Twenty minutes later I was airborne and by 6:15 P.M. Brussels time I had opened the minibar in my hotel room downtown. The total journey took two and a half hours.

London City, or Stolport as it is called for short takeoff and landing airport, is built on an old dock in the east of the City to serve the business traveler. It is six miles (10 kilometers) from the Bank of England, compared with 17 miles for Heathrow and 25 miles for Gatwick. Even in the height of rush hour you can safely allow 45 minutes by taxi, whereas you might need two hours to get to Heathrow. You can check in up to 10 minutes before the plane leaves. So you could be in Paris or Brussels by the time you would have boarded at Heathrow.

So far only two airlines are licensed to fly out of London City: Brymon Airways, a Plymouth-based regional carrier in which British Airways has a 40-percent interest, and Eurocity Express, a subsidiary of British Midland. Both operate the Canadian De Havilland Dash 7, a four-engine turboprop. Brymon has fitted the Dash with 46 seats and Eurocity with 44 seats in a four abreast executive configuration.

The Dash 7 is the only plane allowed at present to operate from the airport. It has an exceptional short takeoff and landing performance demanded by the 2,500-foot (762-meter) runway. The Dash 7 has also met the limit for noise levels, of major environmental concern. Night flights have been banned and the number of movements — takeoffs and landings — has been restricted to 120 a day (Monday to Friday) and 40 a day at weekends.

According to both airlines, no more than 200 to 300 travelers are expected to use the airport at any one time. Last week I counted 31 people, which included my 17 fellow passengers.

The airport is a business traveler's dream. You have a marvelous feeling of space; the whole place is almost disturbingly quiet, like a big executive lounge. There are the usual amenities: car rental (Hertz and Europcar), a change office and a decent restaurant and bar. A business center with conference rooms, one-man work areas and high tech equipment is due to open next month. Phones accept major credit cards.

The airport complex, which cost £34 million, is owned and run by John Mowlem & Company PLC, a British construction firm. Says John Douthwaite, the airport director,

"We have tried to create a hotel-type environment for the business traveler."

Eurocity flies thrice daily (Monday-Friday) each way between London City and Brussels and four times a day to Paris-Charles de Gaulle (Terminal 1). It has licenses to fly to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Düsseldorf, Manchester and the Channel Islands. Says Jonathan Wilson, the Eurocity general manager, "Amsterdam is probably our next service early next year. Jersey and Guernsey late spring and Manchester later in the year."

Brymon flies six times a day between London City and Paris-Charles de Gaulle (Terminal 2B) Monday-Friday and once a day on weekends. It has a daily weekend flight to Plymouth hub. "We hope to start Amsterdam and Brussels in the new year," says Tony Auld, Brymon's station manager.

There are no price breaks at London City. All fares are full business class for each destination (Brymon does offer PEX on some flights subject to the usual restrictions). I paid £202 (about \$370) for my round-trip to Brussels, whereas I could have flown London European Airways from Luton Airport (30 miles and at least an hour from the Bank of England) on a flexible ticket for \$98.

What about some innovative pricing? Says Wilson, "This is an expensive airport and the planes are expensive to operate. We believe we are offering real value; a better way to get to and from the City of London. It's a question of priorities; I don't want to confuse our marketing message by talk about fares."

But if this venture is to fully succeed, one needs a Stolport, or at least "STOL" procedures at the other end of the route in order not to dilute the time-saving benefits.

Says Douthwaite, "Our build-up period has been encouraging but there's an awareness job to do. I don't know of any specific intentions to build Stolports on the European mainland — although there is a rumor of one in Sheffield [in the north of England]. But even without the city center we need a separate business class facility. We are now starting to talk to other airlines and airports."

But the crucial issue for the future of London City is whether bigger, faster planes will be allowed to operate. "The Dash 7 production line is closing which means the airport will last only around 15 years unless it's replaced," Wilson says. Moreover, the Dash 7, which has a cruising speed of only 260 mph, has an effective range of about 300 miles. Both Eurocity and Mowlem are rooting for the much faster British Aerospace 146 turbo fan jet, which with a cruising speed of 490 mph and a range of 900 miles can fly 85 to 90 passengers in greater comfort to destinations such as Copenhagen, Vienna, Rome and Madrid.

by Susan Lumsden

**I**N Turkey where it flourished in the 15th century, marbled-paper making was known as *ebur*, or the art of the clouds. Pastel, abstract and as mutable as a cloud, marbled paper was reserved for religious writings because it so enhanced the venerable texts. Islamic law forbade its ripping, burning or otherwise unauthorized disposal.

In 17th-century France the official bookbinders to Louis XIII created a similar *papier à cire* so-named for the basin in which the paper was dipped to obtain its heavenly hues. Colorful yet dignified, marbled paper was used for the tracts that were issued in the sovereign's name. It was paper fit for a king.

And over the seas in Shrewd Yankee America, Benjamin Franklin insisted in 1776 that the \$25 bill of the new Revolutionary currency be edged with marble paper to prevent its being forged.

Although marbled paper probably originated in China and a comparable paper art called *suzanmazishi* has existed since the 12th century in Japan, *ebur* arrived in Europe through Venice with its windows open to the Orient.

**T**HE tight, stylized, characteristically Islamic interplay of form and color made marble paper ideal for the fly-leaves of leather-bound, handwritten books. With the invention of the printing press, marbled paper constituted the first paperback revolution when it jumped from the inner to the outer covers of books.

Made throughout Europe, even in the 19th century, marbled-paper making survives today almost exclusively in Florence with its old artisan economy grafted onto the airborne tourist trade of the 20th century.

Nothing is lighter or easier to take home than a sheet of handmade *carta marmorata*, which sells in Florence's three main marbled-paper shops for less than \$8. Cheaper still are the pencils covered decoratively in marbled paper and selling for little more than \$1 at Giulio Giannini & Figlio, Florence's oldest marbled-paper maker at 37 Piazza Pitti.

Founded in 1856, Giannini was first a bookbinder that catered to the large foreign literary colony that reigned over 19th-century Florence. Elizabeth Barrett Browning, for one, had her "Sonnets From the Portuguese" and "Casa Guidi Windows" published in later editions by Giannini. Browning's Florentine home, the Casa Guidi, is now a museum at No. 8 Piazza San Felice, just around the corner from the Giannini shop. The *borgo* celebrated its 130th anniversary last year with a book exhibition in the Palazzo Strozzi.

It was the English pre-Raphaelite revival with its fascination for illuminated Gothic manuscripts that was the inspiration for Florentine paper, which is machine-made, widely sold and not to be confused with marbled paper.

"There's not a single Italian text on the subject, although most marble paper is now



Gabriele Giannini with a photo album.

made in Florence," said Gabriele Giannini, 43, who runs the cheery shop with its prevailing pastel, marbled-paper colors. A typical artisan family operation, the shop is run jointly by Giannini's brothers Guido and Emanuele under the direction of their father, Giulio, 86, who illustrates the poetry the Giannini still publish in Italian and in English.

The English are the true book lovers of the world; the French are the finest connoisseurs," continued Gabriele Giannini. "Do you know that in Paris there's a Society of Friends for the Binding of Books? This is unheard of in Italy."

**Q**UINTESSENTIALLY Italian and un-chauvinistic, Giannini gallantly nominates the French company Michel Duval as the best marbled-paper maker today. The reason, he says, is Duval's faithful use, like his own, of natural dyes and water to marble paper. The competition, he said, even in Florence, often uses chemical dyes and oil to create the swirling, rhythmic patterns that have enchanted the human eye for nigh on 2,000 years. While it's easier to use oil rather than water as a binder, oil tends to fuse and muddy rather than clarify the colors, explained Giannini.

Thereafter, marbling is a secret best known to its jealous master. It's the reason little has been written on the subject. Basically, a resin or glue is added to the basin initially to attach the floating pigments to paper. (The Giannini boil lichens from the North Atlantic to make their glue.) After the colored paper is lifted gently from its bath, it is patted, sponged, combed or brushed into patterns. The three most popular are peacock's tail, combed or marbled; the last became the general term early on. Of the 200 or so sheets obtained from one basin, no two are alike. Each is a work of art that can then be cut and glued to agendas, blotters, bookends and all the paraphernalia to enhance desks and the even more elusive art of writing.

The English are the true book lovers of the world; the French are the finest connoisseurs," continued Gabriele Giannini. "Do you know that in Paris there's a Society of Friends for the Binding of Books? This is unheard of in Italy."

The current revival of the ancient art of marbling inspired Lino Previtali, 56, to leave Giannini five years ago and set up shop on his own. At La Bottega Artigiana del Libro, 40r Lungarno Corsini, he specializes in the bookbinding that he was taught as a boy by the Salesian monks of Turin. Perhaps the most ingenious items in his shop are the empty book-boxes beautifully bound in leather and finished in marbled paper, which look scholarly and impressive on a bookshelf. They are also useful containers of letters, bills, snapshots, souvenirs.

Previtali, who uses both oil and water-based colors in his basin, makes all the regular agenda and address books. The most fanciful of his works are the carnival masks made of *papier-mâché* and covered with marbled paper or marbled directly. They sell for \$25 to \$45.

Another offshoot of the Giannini *borgo* is Il Papirò, or The Papyrus, the reed with which the ancient Egyptians made paper. Founded by another Giannini brother, Francesco, 39, in partnership with Claudio Parenti, Il Papirò has branches in Siena, Rome and Venice as well as two shops in New York. Generally the prices are cheaper and the choice greater in Florence. The main and original Il Papirò shop is at 55r Via Cavour; the others at 24r Piazza del Duomo and 42r Lungarno Acciaiuoli. Generally, Il Papirò's colors are darker.

At Il Papirò the characteristic items are the folded paper animals, or *origami*, first made by the Japanese. While these delightful frogs, owls, peacocks and butterflies would seem to be aesthetic toys for adults, they have an effect on children, too. A certain, irrepressible 3-year-old nephew by the name of Craig became so attached to his yellow and brown cricket from Il Papirò that he took it out with him to shovel snow last winter. Not surprisingly, it disappeared into the blowing drifts. The loss was so great that an urgent appeal was made to Florence to send another marbled paper cricket.

In the early '70s, the Giannini were the first to cover desk objects with marbled paper. Now, they are covering the same utilitarian items with some of the less important pieces of paper in which Florence floated after the 1966 flood. Salvaged, restored and applied by the Gianninis, they are reminders of the value of paper before the throw-away society.

Susan Lumsden, who lives in Tuscany, wrote this for The New York Times.

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Norway (post) N.Kr.	1,800	38	990	32	540	26
— ** (hd. del.) N.Kr.	2,300	21	1,270	13	700	4
Portugal Esc.	22,000	52	12,000	47	6,600	42
Spain (post) Pts.	29,000	41	16,000	35	8,800	28
— Madrid (hd. del.) Pts.	42,000	15	21,000	15	10,500	15
Sweden (post) S.Kr.	1,800	38	990	32	540	26
— ** (hd. del.) S.Kr.	2,300	21	1,270	13	700	4
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	44	280	38	154	32
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## TRAVEL

# Mexico's Chapultepec Park: The Heart and Lungs of a City

by Larry Rohter

**M**EIXICO CITY — It is one of the world's great urban parks, rivaling the Bois de Boulogne in Paris, the Imperial Gardens in Tokyo and Central Park in New York. But for the 20 million residents of Mexico City, the Bosque de Chapultepec is more than just a vast verdant expanse in the heart of the city. It is also a repository of national history and identity, a major cultural center and their favorite place for a Sunday picnic, soccer game or flirtation.

Foreign visitors to Mexico City, however, tend only to skirt the edges of this 1,655-acre park, thus missing out on much of its charm. Milangos, as those who live in the Mexican capital are called, are quick to tell visitors that, if they wish to see residents of the world's largest city truly being themselves, a visit to Chapultepec is indispensable. Others go further and say that Chapultepec is really Mexico in microcosm. "This is a garden and forest that belongs to all Mexicans," the park's director, Antonio Maldonado y

is especially attractive because it abounds in trees, wildlife, fresh air and silence.

But perhaps the best place to start is with Chapultepec Park's 10 museums, some of which are regarded as being among the best in the world. The National Museum of Anthropology in particular stands out with sections devoted to each of the major pre-Colombian Indian civilizations to which Mexicans trace their origins: Aztec, Maya, Toltec and Olmec. A few blocks down the north part of the park, is a pair of art museums that are also internationally renowned. The Rufino Tamayo Museum honors Mexico's greatest living painter, while the Museum of Modern Art contains works by foreign and Mexican artists.

Just outside the northern edge of the park is the Centro Cultural, an ambitious new museum, with shows spotlighting Mexican and foreign art. A current exhibition, "Four Centuries of the Image of La Virgen de Guadalupe," devoted to the patron saint of Mexico, contains more than 500 paintings, sculptures and photographs, including a large selection of ex votos, tin icons tradi-

nal habitat is on the slopes of a handful of Mexican volcanoes.

Also scattered throughout the park are more than 1,100 ahuehuete trees, which are members of the same family as the sequoia.

One of the features of the park most popular with residents is the lake that sprawls over a large portion of the first section. It is possible here to rent pedal boats or rowboats. From the water, the view of Chapultepec hill and castle is one of serenity and grace, with the surrounding trees reflected in the water.

Mexicans like to say that Chapultepec offers something for everyone, and that seems to be true. For the very young, there are numerous playgrounds equipped with swings and slides. There is also a Garden for the Elderly, not far from the Korean Pavilion in Section 1, which children and adolescents cannot enter.

Indeed, each corner of the park seems to have its own personality. The intersection of Ruben Dario and Campos Eliseos streets in the extreme northeast of the park, for instance, is a spot where young bullfighters often come to practice.

Sunday may be the best day to capture the true flavor of Chapultepec. All of its museums and most of its other attractions are free on Sunday, and thousands of Mexican families respond by spending the day at the park.

**T**HERE has been a continuous human presence in the park since at least A.D. 1122, when the Toltecs arrived and gave Chapultepec its name, which means Hill of the Grasshopper. It is not clear whether that choice arose from the shape of the hill that looms over the park's easternmost section or from the abundance of grasshoppers in the surrounding woods.

The grasshoppers are still around, much to the delight of curious toddlers who chase them across the open fields and meadows.

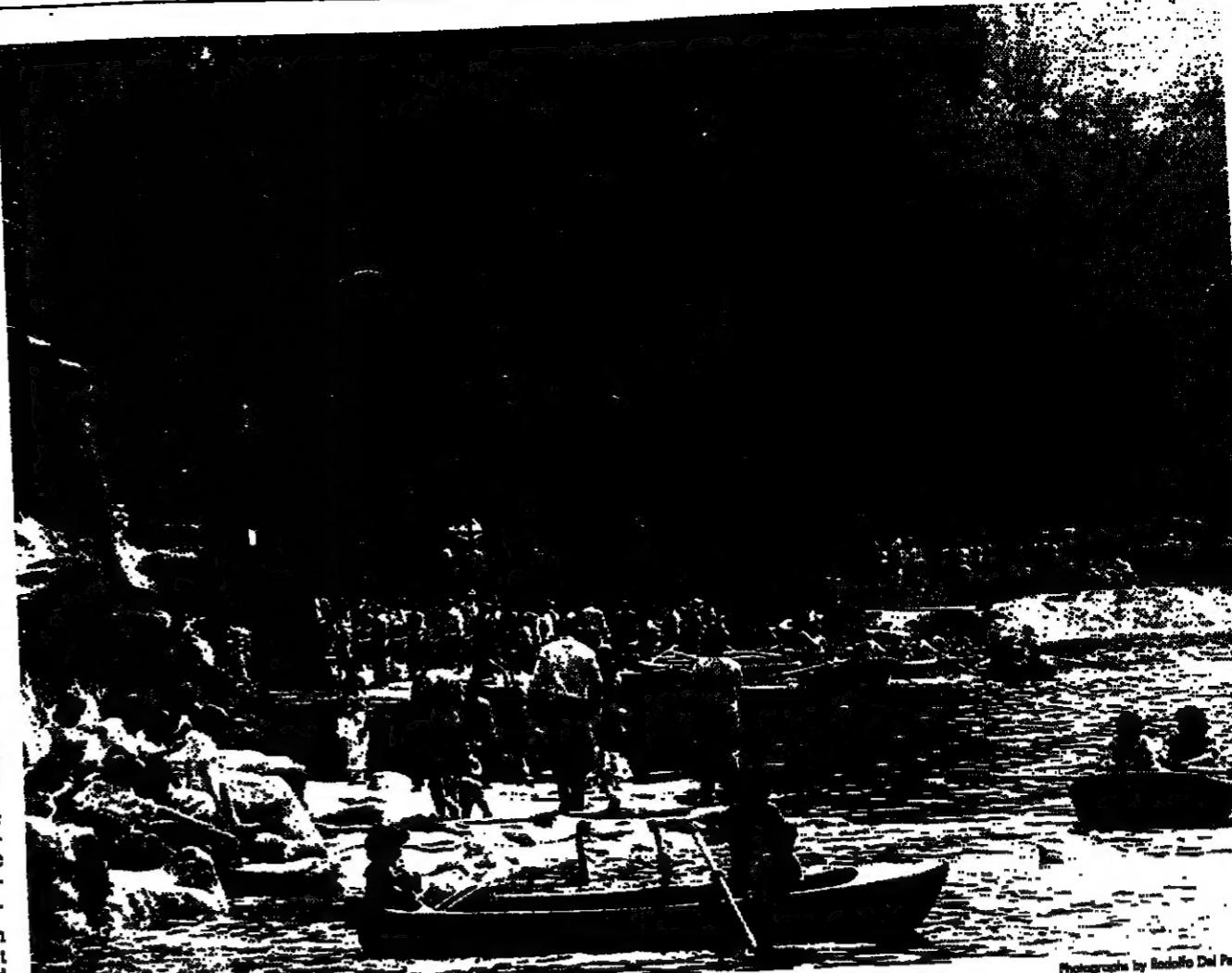
As for the hill, the Toltecs erected an altar to their gods on its summit.

Later, the Aztecs came and chose Chapultepec Hill as the repository for the ashes of their rulers. Nezahualcoyotl, the prince of Texcoco, built a summer palace east of the hill around 1428; today he is honored with a statue and 600-foot-wide fountain in the first section. Chapultepec also proved to be a favorite place for the emperor Montezuma Xocoyotzin, who built a zoo and arboretum not far from the foot of the hill.

Traces of that pre-Colombian period are still being uncovered. The most notable site is near the foot of Chapultepec Hill, where Montezuma and his priests would ingest peyote in preparation for the religious rites they carried out there. Also worth seeing are the Baths of Montezuma, a remnant of the many reservoirs, canals and waterfalls that the Aztecs constructed here.

One of the last stands of the Aztecs against Cortez and his conquistadors took place on Chapultepec Hill in May 1521, and in 1530 the park, whose access had previously been limited to the Aztec nobility, was declared open to the public by decree of Emperor Charles V. The castle atop the hill that was later to serve as the residence of Mexican presidents as well as Emperor Maximilian was built by the Spanish in the 16th century. Today it is the home of the National Museum of History.

In 1847 Chapultepec was the site of a decisive battle in the Mexican-American War. A band of cadets studying at the military academy in the castle were overwhelmed by the troops of General Winfield Scott, an incident that gave rise to the phrase



The lake in Section 2. Boats are available for rent.

Photograph by Rodolfo Del Pino

the United States Marine Corps hymn about "the halls of Montezuma." Rather than surrender, the cadets leaped to their death from the summit of the hill.

Though the former presidential residence atop Chapultepec Hill has been a museum since 1940, Mexican presidents continue to live in the park. Los Pinos, the presidential residence and office, is an impressive white stucco structure visible from the Periférico Expressway, which slices through the center of the park. Unlike the White House, it is not open to tours by visitors.

Even the National Pantheon is worth visiting. It contains a Rotunda of Illustrious Men, which is the final resting place of many historical figures. Artists such as Diego Rivera and musicians such as Agustín Lara are buried there; so are several Mexican presidents and more than a score of generals.

The National Auditorium is one of Mexico City's principal arenas, a place favored by musical ensembles and dance troupes. Prominent singers from Mexico and elsewhere in Latin America perform here regularly, as well as occasional American artists like Kris Kristofferson.

On evenings in April and May, a local ballet company performs "Swan Lake" with

Chapultepec Castle and Lake as a backdrop. A wide variety of food is also available. Tickets for this springtime tradition can usually be acquired at travel agencies or at the Palacio de Las Bellas Artes downtown.

On weekends throughout the year, the Chapultepec Orchestra plays at various locations in the park. There are also free cultural shows, ranging from ballet and guitar recitals to puppet shows and poetry readings, offered daily.

**I**N the days of the Aztecs, Chapultepec was deliberately maintained as an elite spot far from the center of daily life.

Today, however, the park adjoins Mexico

City's principal business and commercial

districts, so finding a hotel is no problem.

The Camino Real, Presidente Chapultepec and the brand-new Nikko, probably the three best hotels in the capital, are all on the edge of the park, a short walk from the major museums and the National Auditorium. Visitors staying at downtown hotels can reach the park on two different subway lines or by taxi or bus.

For those staying at nearby hotels, it may be worthwhile to take advantage of the athletic pursuits that Chapultepec offers. In Section 2, a 2,000-meter jogging trail winds its way among a grove of trees. There is also

archery and horseback riding in Section 3. A wide variety of food is also available. It is probably wise for the first-time visitor to sample the sandwiches, hot dogs and tacos sold by vendors, but several of the museums have cafeterias offering solid food at reasonable prices. At night, the Restaurante del Lago, serving Continental food and some Mexican dishes, is one of the city's preferred dining spots.

Chapultepec Park is open 365 days a year, though some museums and gardens close for maintenance one day a week, usually Monday or Tuesday. A free guidebook to the park, in Spanish, can be obtained from the information center atop Chapultepec Hill; an English-language version is expected to be available early next year.

Because of the large number of people who use it daily, Chapultepec's first section is generally secure. The biggest problem is pickpockets who prey on tourists outside the Museo de Antropología, pretending to help guide visitors to taxis or buses. It is advisable to avoid secluded sections of the park's second and third sections after dark. But problems of visitor safety and security are small.

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The main staircase of the National Museum of History.

Huerta, said: "It is the lungs of Mexico City, but it contains the heart and soul of Mexico."

Like ancient Gaul, Chapultepec is divided into three parts. The first section is the oldest and most active as well as the one most likely to be of interest to the visitor. The second, dominated by a pair of amusement parks, Mexico's national cemetery and several lakeside restaurants and cafeterias, is largely manmade. The third, though less frequented,

tionally commissioned as thanks for blessings bestowed. It runs through March 13.

A stroll through the park reveals much unusual flora and fauna. There are nearly 60 species of birds.

The Chapultepec Zoo is not especially large, but it has more pandas — seven — than any zoo outside of China. It also has in its collection the escuincle, a rare variety of dog raised by the Aztecs, and the teponzo, an endangered species of rabbit whose only

manmade.

knowledge of wine by traveling the country in search of the finest independent wine-makers, sampling more than 2,000 wines to create a totally personal wine shop, known as Les Caves Taillevent.

The newly opened store is on the fashionable Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, a few blocks from the restaurant, and bears that distinctive Taillevent signature. With elegant stone walls and wooden shelves, the shop being the restaurant reflects understated, classic taste.

**V**RINAT — whose restaurant wine list is among the most exhaustive and best priced in France — now offers complete, 47-page listing of items available in the shop, he has compiled a "good value"

listing representing nearly every region of France. Anyone who wants a quick wine education could start with this list. Vrinat's selection of daily-drinking wines lists 19 whites and 23 reds ranging in price from 22 to 120 francs.

The list includes some good-value Bordeauxs, such as a 1981 Château La Tour de

By at 66 francs a bottle and a 1983 Château Potensac at 76 francs, both Médoc; a little-known Anjou white, Côteaux de l'Aubance, from the Domaine de Haute Perche, at 40 francs, and a fine white from the Mâconnais region of southern Burgundy, 1986 Saint-Véran, Domaine des Deux Roches, at 54 francs.

Whether that bottle costs 18 francs or 1,800, each one is carefully stored in one of the two temperature-controlled cellars in the shop. Every bottle displayed on the shelves

or in the shop window is a dummy filled with colored water, so that no bottle suffers from light or temperature overexposure.

For those who want to move beyond the French borders, there is a small selection of wines from Germany, Italy and Australia, and from Spain he offers the dramatic Valbuena red wine.

Lovers of eaux-de-vie will feel a bit closer to heaven on finding not only the fine Château de Brion Armagnac but an incredible selection of Alsatian clear brandies from J.P. Metté, including those flavored with wild

first-growth Saint-Emilion, for 225 francs — Thurstrop's focus is on the rare and old, thus expensive. His current collection includes more than 40 vintages of Château d'Yquem, 30 vintages of Romanée Conti, 40 vintages of first-growth Bordeaux, as well as such rarities as a jeroboam of 1929 Château Gruaud-Larose.

But it is his personal attention, not simply the collection of bottles that appeals. Basically, Thurstrop works with a core of 30 or 40 regular clients, an international mix of French and non-French, each of whom spends about 250,000 francs a year on wine.

Thurstrop approaches a potential new client — that is, someone who is willing to invest an initial 250,000 francs on a wine collection — in much the way a doctor takes a personal medical history. He visits the client's cellar space, finds out why he wants to begin a wine collection (for prestige? to show off? to invest? to age?), discusses his food preferences, and then begins tasting with him.

"I might leave this person alone for six months, asking them to note which of the wines they liked or disliked. At the end of that time, if there were wines they really disliked, I would buy them back," he explains.

**H**E says that he knows most of his client's cellars by heart, and when he finds a certain bottle — say a 1937 Château Haut-Brion — he knows that the client who collects Haut-Brion, and whose wife was born in 1937, will be a certain buyer.

Thurstrop, who has learned all he knows about wine by keeping notes on each bottle he samples, has created his wine collection by buying up existing collections, at auctions and through word of mouth.

Like Vrinat, he is a perfectionist about storage. Every display bottle is also a dummy, and he grins as he says that he personally emptied every one of those rare old bottles before filling them with colored water.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1987

#### WALL STREET WATCH

### Instability of Dollar Helps Funds That Invest Abroad

By VARTANIC G. VARTAN  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — The weakness of the dollar against major world currencies has played havoc lately with the stock market. But this same dollar instability has helped to lure mutual funds that invest mainly in bonds of foreign governments into star performers this year.

These global funds, known as world income funds, produced an average total return of 16.31 percent through Dec. 10, according to Lipper Analytical Services. Their total return consists of market price changes plus interest reinvested, along with gains or losses from the value of the currency.

This enviable record compares with a loss of 3.82 percent for the average equity mutual fund and a loss of 1.14 percent for the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index in the same period.

"This has been a year when you pretty much wanted to be out of U.S. dollars and out of equities," said Edward A. Taber 3d, chairman of the investment advisory committee of the T. Rowe Price International Bond Fund. "That means that foreign bonds, as an asset class, have been the place to be."

With a return of 22.14 percent, the T. Rowe Price fund holds top ranking this year among world income funds. However, these funds are relative newcomers. Mr. Taber's fund began operations in September 1986. A year later, it had \$197 million in net assets, a figure that has since swelled to \$351 million.

British, West German and Dutch government bonds are among the current favorites of global money managers, although some managers have cut back their holdings recently in response to easing interest rates on the Continent.

Yields on world income funds range, by and large, from 6 percent to 8 percent. Australian government bonds yield about 13 percent, but these are regarded as far riskier than bonds of the "hard currency" bloc in Europe.

**F**OR 1987, the second best performer among global funds has been the bond portfolio of the Massachusetts Financial International Trust, with a return of 20.18 percent. Its net assets total \$170 million. Until last year it was the only mutual fund offered in the United States that served as a vehicle for investing in foreign debt securities.

Timing is critical in successful investment for mutual funds. Last year, for example, international funds that invest in foreign stocks produced an average return of 53.25 percent. This constituted the best record for any fund category and primarily reflected the dollar's weakness. The Standard & Poor 500 showed a return of 18.67 percent in 1986.

Reflecting the United States' huge imbalance with its trading partners, the dollar has continued to be weak this year. However, international equity funds are ahead by only 7.52 percent. And the T. Rowe Price International Stock Fund, after its stellar return of 61.29 percent last year, shows a negative return of a little less than 1 percent so far in 1987. What spoiled the performance of many international equity funds is that declines in foreign stocks this fall were so extreme that they offset the favorable effects of any currency gains.

The dollar has fallen to its lowest levels since the 1940s since the government reported last week that the trade deficit for October rose to a record \$17.65 billion. Some managers of foreign bond portfolios expect the dollar to continue its retreat.

"We see the prospect of the dollar declining 8 percent against a basket of foreign currencies over the next 12 months," Mr. Watt said in London. In Baltimore, Mr. Taber predicted an even larger decline in the dollar's value — on the order of 10 percent to 15 percent — during the coming year.

#### Currency Rates

Cross Rates									
	\$	A	D.M.	F.F.	£M.	G.M.	S.F.	S.D.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.0265	1.0252	1.1227	1.0209	—	1.0265	1.0265	1.0265	1.0265
Brussels (a)	1.0267	1.0257	1.1225	1.0205	—	1.0267	1.0267	1.0267	1.0267
London (b)	1.0264	1.0257	1.1225	1.0205	—	1.0264	1.0264	1.0264	1.0264
Milan	1.0160	1.0160	1.1218	1.0160	—	1.0160	1.0160	1.0160	1.0160
New York (c)	1.0160	1.0160	1.1218	1.0160	—	1.0160	1.0160	1.0160	1.0160
Paris	1.0160	1.0160	1.1218	1.0160	—	1.0160	1.0160	1.0160	1.0160
Tokyo	1.0160	1.0160	1.1218	1.0160	—	1.0160	1.0160	1.0160	1.0160
Zurich	1.0160	1.0160	1.1218	1.0160	—	1.0160	1.0160	1.0160	1.0160
1 ECU	1.0160	1.0160	1.1218	1.0160	—	1.0160	1.0160	1.0160	1.0160
1 SDR	1.0160	1.0160	1.1218	1.0160	—	1.0160	1.0160	1.0160	1.0160

**Other Dollar**

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per 100 francs	Per 100 Yen
America, central	1.0265	1.0265	1.0265	1.0265
Austral. \$	1.0170	1.0257	1.0257	1.0257
Austrian schill.	1.1141	1.0257	1.0257	1.0257
Belo. N.R.	1.0160	1.0257	1.0257	1.0257
Belo. 1000 francs	1.0160	1.0257	1.0257	1.0257
Canadian \$	1.0265	1.0257	1.0257	1.0257
Chinese yuan	2.2227	1.0257	1.0257	1.0257
Danish krona	1.0265	1.0257	1.0257	1.0257
Egyptian pound	2.20	1.0257	1.0257	1.0257

**Forward Rates**

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day	180-day
Currency	1.0267	1.0267	1.0267	1.0267	1.0267
Pound Sterling	1.0267	1.0267	1.0267	1.0267	1.0267
Swiss franc	1.0267	1.0267	1.0267	1.0267	1.0267

**Source:** Interbank Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (Amer., Brit., Canad.); Giardini (Yen). Other data from Reuters and AP.

#### Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	Dollar	D-Mark	French	ECU	S.D.	Starting	French	ECU	S.D.
1 month	1.0265	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	—	1.0265	3.2%	3.2%	—
2 months	1.0265	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	—	1.0265	3.2%	3.2%	—
3 months	1.0265	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	—	1.0265	3.2%	3.2%	—
4 months	1.0265	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	—	1.0265	3.2%	3.2%	—
5 months	1.0265	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	—	1.0265	3.2%	3.2%	—
1 year	1.0265	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	—	1.0265	3.2%	3.2%	—

**Key Money Rates** Dec. 17

**United States**

Class	6	6
Discount rate	6	6
Prime rate	10.5	10.5
3-month interbank	11.11	11.11
6-month interbank	11.11	11.11
1-year interbank	11.11	11.11

**Japan**

Discount rate	2%	2%
Call money	4%	4%
3-month interbank	1.05	1.05
1-month interbank	1.05	1.05
3-month CDs	1.05	1.05

**United Kingdom**

Discount rate	2%	2%
Call money	4%	4%
Overnight rate	1.05	1.05
1-month interbank	1.05	1.05
3-month interbank	1.05	1.05

**France**

Discount rate	2%	2%
Call money	4%	4%
3-month interbank	1.05	1.05
6-month interbank	1.05	1.05

**Belgium**

Bank base rate	9	9
Call money	8.5	8.5
3-month interbank	8.5	8.5
11-day Treasury bill	8.5	8.5

**Italy**

Discount rate	2%	2%
Call money	4%	4%
3-month interbank	1.05	1.05
6-month interbank	1.05	1.05

**Spain**

Discount rate	2%	2%
Call money	4%	4%
3-month interbank	1.05	1.05
6-month interbank	1.05	1.05

**Gold**

	Dec. 17
Hong Kong	107.00
London	107.00
Paris (12.5 Kilo)	107.00
Zurich	107.00
London	107.00
New York	107.00

**Luxembourg, Paris and Zurich official rates;** **Imports:** Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing services; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. \$ per ounce.

**Sources:** Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

**Interest Rates** Dec. 17

**UCLA Economists Say U.S. Has Already Begun Recession**

### BP Buys 10% More In Britoil

#### Purchase Raises Stake to 24.9%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LONDON** — British Petroleum Co. went on a 20-minute raid Thursday for shares in Britoil PLC and ended by boosting its stake in the smaller company to 24.9 percent at a cost of £226.8 million (\$408.2 million), or 450 pence a share.

BP also has asked clarification from the Treasury over the government's so-called golden share in Britoil, sources close to BP said.

The golden share gives the government a veto over any takeover bid for Britoil.

The moves appeared to heat up what many analysts believe will turn into a full-scale takeover battle for Britoil, which controls 7 percent of Britain's North Sea output.

Last week BP, the world's third biggest oil company, said it had amassed a 14.9 percent stake in Britoil and would seek to acquire 29.9 percent of the company for around 300 pence a share. That stake is the most that BP could acquire under British law without launching a formal takeover offer.

Three days later, Britoil enlisted the American-based oil giant Atlantic Richfield Co. as a "white knight" to head off BP. Arco acquired 7.7 percent of Britoil and said it would seek up to 49.9 percent by paying 350 pence a share and by swapping assets for equity.

As a result, BP's 300 pence-a-share offer lapsed on Wednesday, and analysts had predicted the big oil company would make another

play to comment on BP's approach on the golden share.

Arco has said repeatedly that it would consider mounting a full bid for Britoil if BP attempts to take over all of Britoil.

No longer would a firm get a chunk of business, or its asking price, simply because of long-

### As Winter Nears, Broker Eats Broker

#### Pain Is Numbing, But

# Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nonfarmable prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month  
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. 10s High Low Close Gnd. Chg.

	(Continued)									
	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102
93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107
98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116
107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123
114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124
115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125
116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126
117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133
124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134
125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137
128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141
132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142
133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140</td			

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Grand Met Pretax Profit Climbs 24%

Reuters

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC said Thursday that pretax profit rose 24 percent to £436.1 million (£835 million) in the year ended Sept. 30, from £37.7 million the previous year, and cited improved results from its drinks business.

Sales rose 8 percent to £5.71 billion from £5.29 billion.

The company also expressed confidence in its prospects for the current year. "Grand Metropolitan's businesses are robust against the immediate economic outlook, and commercially we are well placed in all markets," it said.

The company's shares rose 14 pence to 424 pence on the London Stock Exchange when the results, at the higher end of analysts' forecasts, were announced. They rose further to close at 427 pence.

The company reported that profit after tax rose 22 percent to £36 million from £275.9 million, boosted by an extraordinary credit from the sales of unwanted businesses.

The credit totaled £127.8 million after the previous year's extraordinary debit of £11.7 million.

## BA Holds 8.3% Of Caledonian

Reuters

LONDON — Scottish Provident Institution, a British investment firm said Thursday that it had sold 1.9 percent of British Caledonian Group PLC to the merchant bankers acting for British Airways PLC, a move that would bring BA's stake to 8.3 percent.

BA has offered £200 million (£366 million) for the rival airline.

Meanwhile, Britain's High Court ruled on Thursday that the private National Consumer Council could mount a legal challenge to the government's approval of the BA bid.

## CONSOLIDATE: As Broker Eats Broker, Wall Street's Dynamic Seems to Be Intact

(Continued from first finance page)  
still killing itself trying to supply capital."

He cited four municipal bond issuers that come to market frequently: the states of Missouri and Hawaii, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, in each recent case, they were at least as many underwriters submitting bids as past deals.

Many people believe consolidation purges only weaker firms from the system and enables stronger ones to enjoy economies of scale and wider spreads. "Maybe what comes out of this is a healthier environment," said John F. Perkowski, head of investment banking at PaineWebber.

Perry Long, an analyst at Lipper Analytical Services, argued that concentration has worked well in other industries by stabilizing competition.

"For the average person, I don't think there's any reason for them to be concerned about it," he said. "The average person is not concerned that we only have three major automobile companies in this country, three cereal companies, three major movie companies and three major television networks."

Lowell Bryan, a McKinsey & Co. consultant who specializes in financial firms, is not concerned as long as a standardized test and a modest amount of capital constitute the only entry barriers into the profession. That way, he said, foreign firms and commercial banks can easily replace some of the institutions that are sold or go out of business.

But Jeffrey M. Schaefer, a researcher with the Securities Industry Association, warns that the proliferation of startups is deceptive. "What you lose in looking at numbers is the disappearance of a few very large firms like a White Weld or Lehman or A.G. Becker," he said.

Indeed, while the number of firms registered with the National Association of Securities Dealers more than doubled between 1977 and 1986, the number of New York Stock Exchange firms doing a public business, which tends to be larger, has essentially been flat.

As the consolidations continue, corporate clients are probably in better shape than municipal issuers. But already the level of service has begun to deteriorate, and expressions of alarm from small businesses are growing louder.

**Corporate clients are probably in better shape than municipal issuers. But already the level of service has begun to deteriorate, and expressions of alarm from small businesses are growing louder.**

fine changes in the price and the level of service they receive. Some firms are charging more for bridge loans, which tide acquirers over until they can raise capital in the public markets. And institutional investors are paying more for trades in which firms must use their own capital to facilitate the transaction.

Customers might also see a decline in innovation, although it will be less perceptible than higher prices. Regulators may outlaw some cutting-edge products such as derivative securities, whose applications are still being discovered. But the firms may quash innovative efforts themselves if, in their haste to improve worker productivity, they prune the people who come up with new ideas.

One corner of Wall Street in which consolidation raises unsettling questions is the floors of the major stock exchanges and over-the-counter trading. Although they are almost invisible to the trading public, the specialists on the exchanges and at the numerous firms that make markets by buying and selling particular securities have a profound influence on whether the market operates smoothly.

Events in October made it painfully clear that the specialists and market makers can be overwhelmed by surges in trading volume. Some of the marauders ranged in the days after the collapse brought better capitalized firms to the exchanges, and the prospect of more mergers is welcomed by many.

Kenneth R. Leibler, president of the American Stock Exchange, said he would not be surprised if the number of specialist firms on his floor dropped to 12 from 24 over the next couple of years as the need for capital grows.

## BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

U.S. \$50,000,000 Floating Rate Notes 1979 - 1989

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes, the rate of interest has been fixed at 8 1/4% per annum for the interest period running from December 20th 1987 to March 20th 1988.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1987

## Nedlloyd Sees Big 1987 Loss Tied to Dollar's Weakness

Reuters

Sales included the Liggett Group Inc. cigarette business in the United States, Contract Services Ltd., Diversified Products Corp., Quality Care Inc. and Children's World Ltd.

It said that important acquisitions included Heublein Inc., a U.S. wine and spirits group, and Almaden Vineyards Inc., a California wine producer. It also bought two British drinks companies, Sac-

one & Speed Ltd. and Roberts & Cooper Ltd.

The company's trading profit from its continuing businesses rose 27 percent to £55.6 million from £43.4 million, with the acquisitions contributing to a 51 percent rise in the wines and spirits profit to £22.3 million.

In brewing, the group's trading profit rose 10 percent to £100 million.

Lager sales, now accounting for 50 percent of the company's beer sales, were helped by the renegotiation of licensing agreements with Elders IXL Ltd. of Australia for the marketing of its Foster's Lager.

Grand Metropolitan also renegotiated a licensing agreement with Anheuser-Busch Companies Inc. to sell the Budweiser Lager brand.

The foods division showed a 13 percent profit increase during the year, despite problems in the milk and cheese sectors, the company said.

Its hotels subsidiary, Intercontinental Hotels Inc. recovered, the company said, with second-half profit up 41 percent on the year-earlier period.

**OPEC: Economic Hardship and Political Divisions Cut Deeply Into Cartel's Cohesion**

(Continued from Page 1)

dunes its quota of 4.3 million barrels and sell it, come what may. If others continue to discount prices to sell oil in a soft market, the Saudis are expected to weigh in with their own discounts in January, sending shock waves through world oil markets.

The Saudis have lived up to the spirit and letter of last year's OPEC accord, even as their closest allies — Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and above all Iraq — exceeded their quotas by huge margins.

Iraq's daily output has zoomed from nearly 1 million barrels in 1983 to 2.8 million barrels — far above the 1.5 million barrel-a-day quota it was assigned in December 1986. At the latest meeting, Iraq refused to accept any quota.

Given those circumstances, many in the cartel say that non-OPEC oil producers such as Britain, Norway, the United States and the Soviet Union should do their

share by cutting output to support prices.

"The house will fall on their heads, too," warned Rilwan Lukman, the Nigerian oil minister and OPEC's president.

The health of the global economy is another concern for OPEC. Many experts fear that the October stock market collapse will slow economic growth in the industrialized world, reducing demand for oil.

Another factor is the dollar. With oil transactions denominated in the U.S. currency, the dollar's nosedive has cut deeply into the purchasing power of OPEC members.

Those developments follow a steady fall in OPEC members' incomes since 1981, when oil prices

began to slide from a high of about \$35 a barrel.

Even rich OPEC members have been severely affected. Some analysts estimate that the income of wealthy Arab oil producers — including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar — fell to less than \$45 billion in 1986, from more than \$160 billion in 1982.

This plunge has already translated into layoffs and business failures, suspensions of pay for government employees and delays in payments to foreign contractors.

For Saudi Arabia, it means providing less foreign aid — a vital tool of the kingdom's foreign policy. Saudi Arabia already has extended about \$40 billion in grants and loans to support Iraq in its war

with Iran. Failure to continue that aid would increase the likelihood of an Iranian victory.

For the poor, such as Nigeria and its 100 million people, the drop in oil income helped trigger a government coup in September 1985, as well as economic misery and cutbacks in crucial development plans.

The economic pressures have limited OPEC's ability to meet Iraq's demands for a larger production quota. Delegates of countries that are not involved in the Gulf war — including Venezuela, Nigeria, Gabon, Ecuador and Indonesia — cannot continually return home from OPEC meetings to inform constituents that they have to cut oil production one more time to accommodate Iraq or Iran.

ADVERTISMENT

## Husky, Oxy Eye Texaco's Canadian Unit

Courtesy of Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Husky Oil Ltd. said Thursday that it had met with Texaco Inc. and two committees in the company's bankruptcy case and expressed an interest in buying Texaco's 78 percent stake in its Canadian unit.

Sources involved in the case said Husky had offered \$2.2 billion for Texaco Canada Inc., but a Husky spokesman would not comment on the figure.

In a related development, Occidental Petroleum Corp. said it also was interested in buying part or all of the unit, Canada's fourth largest refiner and marketer of oil. An Occidental spokesman would not comment on whether discussions between his company and Texaco were under way.

The takeover speculation pushed up Texaco Canada's stock by 75 Canadian cents (about 57 U.S. cents) to 30.50 dollars a share on the Toronto Stock Exchange. In New York, Texaco's stock jumped 6.25 cents to close at \$35.875.

"Husky has made no decision as to whether the company will move forward and make a formal offer to

Texaco and the two committees," said Leigh Wilson, chief executive of Paribas Corp., Husky's financial adviser.

Texaco Canada earned \$215 mil-

lion last year on revenues of \$2.1 billion, and analysts foresee 1987

profit of \$247 million. Analysts say the unit has attractive reserves of 269 million gross barrels of oil, 126 million gross barrels of natural gas liquids and 2.15 billion cubic feet of natural gas.

Texaco, with annual revenues of about \$700 million, is privately held by the Alberta-based Nova Corp. and a group of Hong Kong corporations. It has a small regional refining and marketing operation primarily in western Canada and holds large undeveloped reserves, mostly in heavy oil, according to analysts.

The creditors and equity com-

mmittees have included the sale of

Texaco Canada in their proposed plan for Texaco's reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bank-

ruptcy code.

Sources said the committees be-

lieved that the sale would help Texaco finance \$5 billion in reorganization expenses, including a \$3 billion payment to Pennzoil Co. to settle their \$10.3 billion legal dispute.

Texaco opposes many elements of the plan and is considering filing an alternative plan of its own, sources close to the company said.

A jury awarded Pennzoil the judgment in 1985, finding that Texaco's purchase of Getty Oil Co. interfered with an earlier agree-

ment Pennzoil had to buy Getty.

Texaco filed for Chapter 11 last April to win protection from the record award.

Denis Mote, an oil analyst with Maisons Placements Canada Inc., said the \$2.2 billion price would amount to about \$23.40 a share.

He said the shares were worth "pretty close" to \$30.40, or 40 Canadian dollars, or a total \$2.86 bil-

lion.

"I think that at this price you'll

probably find some interest here in Canada," Mr. Mote said, including perhaps Griff Canada Resources Ltd., controlled by Canada's Reichmann family. (Reuters, AP)

## BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

Floating rate note issue of U.S.\$ 225 million June 1981/96

The rate of interest applicable for the period beginning December 15, 1987 and set by the reference agent is 8.5% annually.

## GLAXO HOLDINGS p.l.c.

has acquired certain assets of

## BIOGEN S.A., Geneva

The undersigned initiated this transaction and acted for Glaxo Holdings p.l.c.

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## OBLI-DOLLAR

10A, Boulevard Royal - Luxembourg

## NOTICE OF ISSUE OF FREE SHARES

The Board of Directors of Gestion Obli-Dollar S.A. have decided to distribute the income received during the financial year to 30th September, 1987 by assigning to shareholders one free new share for every 12 shares held on the 17th of December, 1987.

These new shares will be assigned, without charge, on the 14th January, 1988 against delivery of the coupon No. 6 to the Banque Paribas (Luxembourg) S.A., 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

The shareholders have the option of rounding up or down the number of new shares that will be assigned to them.

The instructions from shareholders must arrive at Banque Paribas (Luxembourg) S.A. on the 13th January, 1988 at the latest. The balance resulting from the rounding up or down will be settled on the 22nd January, 1988 on the basis of the net asset value calculated on the 14th January, 1988.

Free shares not allocated by the 14th January, 1988 will be sold at the net asset value of this same date. The proceeds of sale will be delivered to the holders of No. 6 coupons presenting themselves after that date in proportion to their rights.

The proceeds of the sale not claimed within 5 years of the predicted date will lapse and revert to the Fund.

Gestion OBLI-DOLLAR S.A.

Luxembourg, 7th December, 1987.

## OBLI-GULDEN

10A, Boulevard Royal - Luxembourg

## NOTICE OF ISSUE OF FREE SHARES

The Board of Directors of Gestion Obli-Gulden S.A. have decided to distribute the income received during the financial year to 30th September, 1987 by assigning to shareholders one free new share for every 17 shares held on the 17th of December, 1987.

These new shares will be assigned, without charge, on the 14th January, 1988 against delivery of the coupon No. 4 to the Banque Paribas (Luxembourg) S.A., 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

The shareholders have the option of rounding up or down the number of new shares that will be assigned to them.

The instructions from shareholders must arrive at Banque Paribas (Luxembourg) S.A. on the 13th January, 1988 at the latest. The balance resulting from the rounding up or down will be settled on the 22nd January, 1988 on the basis of the net asset value calculated on the 14th January, 1988.







## SPORTS

**49ers' Record-Tying Rice Fifi Is All Snap 'n' Crackle Catching Passes**By Roy S. Johnson  
*New York Times Service*

**REDWOOD CITY, California** — You can't help but notice the hands. Long, dark, strong and boldly decorated with rings of gold and diamonds, they command the room when Jerry Rice talks, whether he's using one finger to tickle his temple as he ponders a thought, or waving both hands to emphasize a point. When he plays football, they command the entire field.

"If I wasn't playing football, I'd be doing something with my hands," Rice said one afternoon recently at the San Francisco 49ers' practice facility, situated just south of the city. "Electronics, or maybe something with cars. It doesn't matter. I've always liked working with my hands."

"During this strike-tainted season, Rice, and his hands, have boldly commanded the attention of the entire National Football League. In just

his third year out of Mississippi Valley State — one of the many predominantly black universities in the U.S. South — the 25-year-old receiver has emerged as the most dangerous scoring threat in professional football. He leads the league with 18 touchdowns, all on receptions,

having scored three Monday night when the 49ers routed the Chicago Bears, 41-0. But what's all the more incredible is that Rice, despite

missing three games during the strike, has tied the NFL record of 18 touchdown catches, set by Mark Clayton of Miami in 1984.

Moreover, Rice matched the mark for consecutive games with a touch-

down reception, his 11th tying him with Eroy Hirsch and Buddy Dial.

"When we've gotten close to the end zone, he hasn't been able to use our goal-line offense much this season," said Dennis Green, the 49ers' wide receiver coach, "all because of Jerry."

"All of this success comes two years after Rice, the 49ers' first-round draft choice in 1985, created a host of skeptics by dropping several passes

in training camp with a license plate that read, WORLD."

"That's because I caught everything in the world in college," Rice said.

"But that year, I didn't know what was happening. I even resorted to wearing gloves, something I never did. During the last few games, I just wanted the season to end."

Now, he credits the transformation to experience, and his mastery of the 49ers' complex playbook.

"There was so much to learn that it took me 14 games before I was able to memorize it all," he said. "At Mississippi Valley, I had the option of running any route I wanted and I became accustomed to that freedom, so

when I got here I was thinking about my routes and not concentrating on the ball."

"Now, it's almost unreal," he said. "Once the ball's thrown to me, I don't hear anything. No footstep, no crowd. And I don't see anything except the ball."

Bill Walsh, the 49ers' coach, has worked with an arsenal of deep-threat receivers, including Isaac Curtis, James Lofton and Charlie Joiner. He calls Rice "an absolutely unique football player because he's a total football player."

"I haven't ever worked with anyone who has the great capacity or capability of Jerry Rice," said Walsh.

"He's a great blocker, he concentrates and has tremendous athletic ability."

A breakdown of Rice's talents reveals a mosaic of skills. With his 6-foot-2-inch (1.87-meter), 200-pound (90.7-kilogram) frame coiled at the line of scrimmage, he presents an unnerving presence. As the play begins, he has the deftness to clear himself of the defender. His upper-body strength can be likened to that of Lofton, who has been noted for wresting passes from defenders.

And as for breakaway speed, there isn't a more threatening receiver in the game. With defenders forced to respect his ability to carry any reception the length of the field, it's little wonder that Rice has averaged 17.1 yards with his 50 catches.

All this comes with a unique bravado and striking facade, symbolized by a well-coiffed haircut, a host of curls that fades down both sides of his head; teammates call him Rice Fifi because the hair resembles a poodle's coat. He also has a drop-dead wardrobe, an engaging

smile and the Flash 80 towel that, until last month, hung from the front of his pants during games.

"That was my idea," Rice said. "Before every game, I would sit in front of my locker and draw the design onto the towel as I concentrated on the game-plan." Three weeks ago, a league official outlawed the towel, citing regulations requiring uniforms among players. "It was like cutting Samson's hair," Rice said. "I'll just have to think of something else."

While his outrageousness doesn't rival Jim McMahon's of the Bears, he's far from the type of personality one might expect to have emerged from the small city of Crawford, Mississippi, which he describes as a "suburb" of Starkville. The youngest of eight children shared one dream with his siblings and friends: "When you live in Crawford," he said, "all you want to do is get out."

That dream did not involve sports.

"I always worked with my hands, fixing anything that was broken, toys, appliances," Rice said. "I wanted to open my own shop some day." (He has, in fact, opened a shop back home, a hairdressing salon.)

For fun, he and his crowd chased horses in nearby pastures. He must have learned something, because his own evasive abilities led to his introduction to football.

Rice tells the story in animated manner, his hands gesturing and pumping: "I was a sophomore, playing tackle from classes when the principal spotted me in the halls. When I heard him call my name, I took off. All he saw was the back of my red jacket."

"When he finally caught me" — Rice grabbed himself by the collar — "he said, 'The football coach could use someone with your

speed.' It was either football or punishment, so that was that."

Rice quickly developed an eye for pass-catching, but it took some prepping from his father, a bricklayer, to help him focus on his future. During the summers, father took son along to work, where the youngster worked behind a steelbarrow filled with cement in the sweatshirt heat.

"My first day out, I told myself this was not for me," said Rice.

He was ignored by the larger colleges, and was even ignored by his older brother, Tom, urged him to attend Mississippi Valley State, which stressed an explosive passing game. Tom Rice, the other athlete, from the family, attended Jackson State, another predominantly black college, but was not drafted by the NFL. Both of us talked about one day building a house for our parents," said Jerry. "I was the last hope."

Unleashed under Mississippi Valley State's passion for passing, Rice rang up scary numbers: 4,693 yards receiving, 23 games of 100 yards or more, 50 touchdowns, all Division I-AA records. Still, he went unnoticed by most pro scouts.

"There were several receivers in our league who were just as good as I was," Rice said. "But we never got many scouts because it seems like pro teams still feel that the black colleges don't prepare you for the pros well enough. There are so many good players in that league and they're being overlooked."

The third wide receiver taken in the 1985 draft, Rice was the first Mississippi Valley player ever selected in the opening round. Most of his new teammates weren't surprised when he struggled as a rookie, but they recognized his talents. "He was trying to make the big play every time he caught the ball," said quarterback Joe Montana. "Something that's typically rookie, he tried running with the ball before he caught it. He's learned to be more patient."

Rice didn't have to go far to receive much of his schooling. Fred Solomon, the 49ers' longtime receiver who retired after Rice's rookie season, passed on many of his secrets. So, too, did Dwight Clark, who remains one of the team's top pass catchers. Rice's emergence as the embodiment of both has had far-ranging ramifications for Welsh, who had never possessed the deep-threat receiver at San Francisco that would make his already-potent aerial attack almost unstoppable. With Rice drawing double coverage on almost every play, fullback Roger Craig (61 catches), Clark and the 49ers' other receivers have found themselves largely open.

And Montana, whose back problems last season were thought to be career-threatening, is again the NFL's leading passer. His 260 completions, 2,947 yards and 29 touchdowns are all league-leading numbers.

**Ditka's Really Gummied It Up This Time***The Associated Press*

**SAN FRANCISCO** — A woman who claims she was hit by a wad of gum thrown by the Chicago Bears coach, Mike Ditka, says she won't press criminal charges but has hired a lawyer to seek some kind of compensation.

"He should have a little more restraint in his actions," Terry Ornelas, 38, of Napa, California, said Tuesday. "He shouldn't take it out on the fans."

The incident took place while Ditka was being escorted by the field by police at halftime of Monday night's 41-0 loss to the San Francisco 49ers.

San Francisco District Attorney Arlo Smith said there appeared to be no basis for a battery charge against the Chicago coach.

"It looks from the instant replay that this might be a personal foul for suspensamite conduct," he said. "We'll decline the penalty."

Policeman Richard Gallard said the gum "was found and booked as evidence," and that "the officer who was there told me it was a big wad of gum."

"This is not exactly a top priority," commented Sergeant Jerry Sekarik, spokesman for Police Chief Frank Jordan.



Jerry Rice, catcher of 18 touchdown passes — at least one in 11 straight games — licensed himself to play well in the NFL.

**Some Soviet Players, but Not Best, Bound for NHL***The Associated Press*

**TORONTO** — The Soviet Union will allow some players, but never its best, to join the National Hockey League, according to a report from Moscow.

Vyacheslav Koloskov, the country's hockey director, said in an interview with the Toronto Globe and Mail that he would be prepared to send the Soviet league champions to play the Stanley Cup in a world series of hockey next September.

He said that three Soviet players would be allowed to try out for jobs in the NHL next season, but that no members of the national team would get the chance "because we would deprive the Soviet audience of the possibility to watch their outstanding hockey players. It would be a big deal for the Canadian public and Canadian hockey. And we would get money from it. But, for us, money is not the equivalent of a human being."

He said that, apart from the national team members, there are another 30 Soviet skaters who could "do well in the NHL, and that "we are determined to send some of these leading players to the NHL."

Koloskov met in Moscow with NHL president John Ziegler and NHL Players Association executive director Alan Eagleson earlier this month and a plan was devised then

to have the Soviet club champion play the Stanley Cup champion.

"Our team can take a plane and go there," said Koloskov. "But the masteries lies with the NHL."

He said that such a series is probably three years away because the NHL needs to line up sponsors and television contracts.

The Soviet Union also is ready to send four teams to North America during the NHL season, Koloskov said. Each team would play each

member of one NHL division, with points to count in NHL standings.

Ziegler spoke of such a plan when he returned from Moscow, but Koloskov said there was more to it: four NHL teams would go to the Soviet Union to play teams there.

Ziegler had mentioned only that, beginning in 1989, two NHL teams

would play some exhibition matches in Moscow and Leningrad.

Koloskov also said it is absurd for NHL team owners Harold Ballard of Toronto and Ed Snider of Phila-

delpolis to oppose Soviet teams playing NHL team. Ballard and Snider had reacted to the Soviet-NHL games-for-points proposal by saying they'd never allow Soviet teams to play against their teams.

The strongest players want to play one another and Ballard won't let them," Koloskov said. "The NHL has a director's board. It probably has the right to solve this problem. It is intolerable, such an interference."

Koloskov granted the interview on the opening day of the annual

Izvestia tournament, which includes Canada's Olympic team.

He said he was interested in having Soviet teams play against NHL teams because "the NHL is the only professional league where the best hockey players in the world have been assembled. In order to make progress, one must play against the best on all levels — on the level of club teams, national teams and the level of stars. This is our point of view. It is for the progress of Soviet hockey."

**In Poland, 'Soccer' Fights Mar Women's Basketball***United Press International*

**WARSAW** — A women's basketball game in the Polish League had to be halted because of an outbreak of "soccer-hooliganism," the newspaper Kurier Polski has reported.

About 30 fans of the Wizla team from Krakow traveled to Lodz to see their squad play LKS, the paper reported Wednesday. About 10 minutes into the game, the referees had to stop play because a fight had broken out in the stands between rival spectators who were using belts, sticks and even chains."

Thirteen of the Krakow fans were fined between \$34 and \$200 each.

"For the first time, 'soccer-hooliganism' has come to basketball, which has so far been regarded as a much safer sport," the newspaper commented.

**Wilander-Krishnan Opens Final***The Associated Press*

**GOTEBORG, Sweden** — Mats Wilander of Ratzen, the world's third-ranked tennis player, was drawn Thursday to face India's No. 1, Ramesh Krishnan, in the opening match Friday of the Davis Cup final between the two countries.

Anders Jarryd, replacing Stefan Edberg as Sweden's No. 2 singles player in the final, will meet India's playing captain, Vijay Amritraj, in the day's second match.

Edberg sprained his right foot in practice Monday, but was back in training two days later, to team with Jarryd against the Amritraj brothers, Vijay and Anand, in Saturday's doubles match. Each captain, however, can make changes in his doubles teams and does not have to announce his pairs until one hour before the match starts.

Jarryd, who has never played singles in a

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Davis Cup final before, will play Krishnan Sunday, followed by Amritraj against Wilander.

"I'm happy with the draw, but I don't think it's so important," said Hans Olson, who has captained the Swedish team in four previous finals and has a 21-3 record since 1982.

The matches will be played on the clay court at the 12,000-seat Scandinavium Arena. Sweden is heavily favored to regain the trophy it lost to Australia on grass in Melbourne a year ago.

"We can't do worse than the Americans did here three years ago," said Vijay Amritraj, referring to the Swedish final rout of the U.S. team featuring John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors.

"But, then again, as I've said earlier, we have absolutely nothing to lose."

**Edberg Out of Davis Cup Singles***The Associated Press*

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**Argentina Beats West Germany Again***The Associated Press*

**BUENOS AIRES** (AP) — Jorge Burruchaga, who scored the winning goal in last year's World Cup final, scored nine minutes into the second half Wednesday to give Argentina a 1-0 victory over West Germany in an exhibition rematch of the 1986 World Cup finalists.

Diego Maradona, who passed to Burruchaga for the winning goal in the World Cup, came to Argentina for the game, traveling from Italy, where he plays for the Napoli team.

A crowd of 50,000 saw the rematch, although West Germany was without three of its top players: Rudi Voller, Klaus Allofs and Thomas Berthold, who were unable to play because of injuries or commitments to their clubs.

**Schembechler Has 2d Heart Operation**</div

